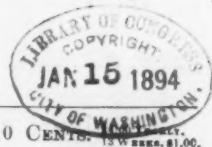


# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



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NEW YORK, JANUARY 18, 1894.

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THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

SHALL THE WEDDING DIAMONDS BE PAWNED?—DRAWN BY B. WEST CLINEDINST.

THE prevalent distress in New York City is peculiar in the fact that it affects all classes alike. By the reduction of the working force in large mercantile establishments, hundreds of persons whose homes have been the abodes of comfort, if not of genteel luxury, have been thrown out of employment, and many who have not been provident in their methods of living are reduced to the sorest straits. It is this class, for the most part proud and sensitive, who sometimes suffer most acutely. When hunger and suffering can only be averted by the surrender of family heirlooms and treasures of affection, or by an appeal to charity, they almost invariably choose, though most reluctantly, the former alternative.



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## Alleged Dicker with Tammany.



It is alleged that a "deal" has been made between a certain Republican boss of this city and Mr. Richard Croker on this basis: Mr. Croker agrees not to oppose the establishment of a non-partisan police board and non-partisan boards of election, and the boss agrees that, in consideration of this fact, Tammany shall be "let alone."

It is to be hoped that this statement is unfounded. But if it is true, and such a thing is attempted, it will as certain as daylight bring disaster upon the Republican party. The people did not restore that party to power for the purpose of protecting Tammany Hall or whitewashing the men who are gorging themselves with public plunder. Their purpose was to expose and break down the corrupt dynasty which bestrides us; to drive from public life the partisan bullies who have so long made sport of the public interests, and erect such barriers as would make their return impossible. That purpose must be carried out. Neither Mr. Thomas C. Platt nor any other man must be permitted, for purposes of his own, to baffle or defeat its execution.

The Republican party has persistently, in every campaign, denounced Tammany as utterly vile and iniquitous. Its newspapers and orators have clamored incessantly for an investigation and exposure of the methods by which that organization has been able to maintain its régime of pillage and corruption. If the accusations upon which this demand is based are honest and well-founded they should be prosecuted to a conclusion. If they are not true, then they should be withdrawn. Are the Republicans of the Legislature prepared to make confession, as they will do if they fail to order an investigation, that the party has been engaged in a campaign of wholesale slander, and that the Croker dynasty is not what we have declared it to be, but, on the contrary, flawless and faultless?

There is no need of a bargain with Tammany. The Legislature is Republican in both branches. Bills providing for a non-partisan police board and election boards of like character can be passed without Democratic help, and once passed, they will be signed by the Governor. Why, with absolute control over the whole subject, should there be any dickering with the enemy—any covering up of the abominations which have made Tammany odious in the eyes of all decent citizens? Why not discharge a plain duty independently of all conditions and all personalities?

The Republicans in the Legislature are mistaken if they suppose that any personal barter of this sort, involving the surrender of all the substantial fruits of their recent victory, will satisfy the people. Mr. Platt is a great and good man, undoubtedly, but the Legislature was elected for a higher purpose than the furtherance of his personal conspiracies against good government, and any Republican legislator who fancies that he can lick the ex-Senatorial boots and promote mere individual ambitions, and at the same time retain the respect of right-thinking people, is unfit, in point of intellectual and moral equipment, for the place he holds. If we are, as a party, to maintain our position there must be straightforward, honest, clean-cut reform all along the line. There is no room for haggling or bargaining or half-hearted action. We have the power; let it be used honestly and unhesitatingly for the public good. Better that we should go again into the minority than that we should betray the confidence of the people, and make ourselves responsible for the creation and perpetuation of a political copartnership representing all the

vices of the Tammany machine, supplemented by all the possible villainies of Republican bossism reduced to a science.

## An Income Tax.



THE determination of the Democratic majority in Congress to impose a two-per-cent. tax on incomes of four thousand dollars and over, as well as on the net earnings of corporations, is likely to be stoutly opposed in both houses, but may possibly be carried out under caucus pressure. It is estimated that the proposed tax will yield about twenty-six million dollars in revenue, but this is purely conjectural, there being no real basis on which to predicate even an approximate guess. The same remark applies to the proposed increase in the tax on whisky, which is estimated to produce ten million dollars. Of course this estimate is wholly speculative and of no real value.

It may well be doubted whether the country will welcome the revival of a form of taxation which is only possible of justification on the score of absolute necessity. An income tax during the Civil War, when the nation was fighting for its very life, was defensible, but even then, with the proceeds applied to the highest and most sacred purposes, it was hateful in the eyes of large numbers of citizens upon whom it operated inequitably and harshly. To resort to such a tax in time of peace, leaving other sources of revenue untouched—taxing the incomes of American citizens to make up the deficit created by a tariff policy which consults the advantage of foreign producers—is a piece of unwisdom which could only be perpetrated by a party which is supremely indifferent to American interests and altogether blind to the lessons of experience.

The history of income-tax legislation in this country is practically unknown to the present generation. A statement of the essential facts may, perhaps, prove instructive. The first bill of the kind was reported at the extra session of Congress in 1861. Thaddeus Stevens, then chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported the bill. As amended and passed, it taxed all incomes over eight hundred dollars three per cent. unless derived from United States bonds, which were taxed at one and one-half per cent. Incomes of citizens of the United States living abroad were taxed seven and one-half per cent. Owing to the late date when the law took effect, it brought into the treasury but a small sum prior to the year 1864, when there was collected under the head of income tax a little more than \$15,000,000. By the act of March 3d, 1865, the law was amended so as to increase the three-per-cent. tax to five per cent., and the five-per-cent. tax on incomes over \$10,000 was changed to a ten-per-cent. tax upon the excess over \$5,000 income. The greater part of the tax of 1865 was collected under the original law, and brought into the treasury the sum of \$21,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1864-65. The following year, the war having ceased and the country being in a high state of development in all its resources, the income tax rose to the highest point ever reached in its history. The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, showed a total revenue from this source of \$60,547,832.43. This was but little diminished in the following year, 1866-67, when the revenue footed up \$57,040,640.67. The law was still further amended March 2d, 1867, so as to increase the exemption then standing at \$600 (it having in the meantime been modified from \$800) up to \$1,000. At the same time all discrimination as to taxing large incomes a higher rate was abolished and the tax fixed at five per cent. on all incomes in excess of \$1,000. Under this modified tax there was collected in the year 1868 the large sum of \$32,027,610.78; in 1869, the sum of \$25,025,068.86, and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870, the sum of \$27,115,046.11. On that day the income tax ceased in the United States. During the ten years the law was in operation nearly \$365,000,000 was collected. It reached about 200,000 individuals out of a population of 40,000,000.

## Democratic Tariff Pledges.



IF the Wilson bill shall be passed it will not be passed by the votes of men who are ignorant of the fact that, even anterior to its passage, the consciousness in the public mind that it was likely to come sent distrust and panic through the land. It will not do to point to the Argentine distress of two years ago, or the Australian distress of a year ago, or the European distress of the present moment, and say it is time we were sharing in the calamities of our neighbors. The supreme value of a protective policy was that it lifted us above the pale of the calamities of other nations. England was rent by her crisis of 1866, beginning with the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., but, intrenched behind our quadruple wall of protected

industries, self-sustained banking, non-exportable currency, and reliance on American investors only, our system of American finance felt not a ripple of the foreign agitation.

Now, however, that the protective wall is about to be broken down, we are told that American financial policies must above all things be so toned as to catch the favor of the foreign investor. A Harvard economist writes to the British public that our year of panic is due to the displeasure of the foreign investor with our coinage methods. When we were suppressing the Rebellion, with no help or favor from the foreign investor, labor and capital were profitably employed, and no want was known but want of men. Now population is everywhere a drug, and the foreign investor's frown produces a distress which not a million of trained rebels in arms could by their ravages equal or by their demands exceed.

It is asserted that the Democratic party, like an avalanche on the slide, has no recourse but to continue, throughout the three remaining years of its power, the downward course of havoc and ruin which has begun. It has no Senators or Congressmen who dare stay the descending glacier-grind of despair. It is grimly funny to note the ghastly hypocrisy with which its small-fry demagogues repeat to each other, with bated courage and long-drawn sigh, the imbecile groan of a detected rogue who would try honor for once. "The country is on the road to hades," they say, "but that must not frighten us from carrying out our pledges to the people." The pledge is contained in that famous platform which shrewd Bourke Cockran declared in advance "was made like a railway platform, to get in on and not to stand upon."

Precious sense of honor! Men who never kept plight or faith before are now to make their maiden effort on a drunken vow to ruin their country!

## The New Navy in Actual Use.



THE arrival of the cruiser *New York* in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro will mean much to United States citizens resident there, but it will mean just as much, if not more, to this country and to its citizens remaining at home.

When the *New York* reaches Rio there will be five superb cruisers there flying the American flag—the *New York*, the *San Francisco*, the *Charleston*, the *Newark*, and the *Detroit*. Such a display of force by the United States in foreign waters has not been seen since the Civil War, and it is not too much to say has, indeed, never before been made by this country outside its own harbors. We may have had as many vessels in one group in some foreign port before, but never has this country had such war-ships as these to show to our own citizens residing in other countries or to the foreign governments themselves. These five vessels will have more than double the naval strength possessed by the vessels of any other nation represented there, and when the *Miantonomoh* with its big guns is added to the fleet the demonstration of force will be the most imposing seen in the South Atlantic since modern naval warfare began to be developed highly. In one instance, at least, the United States will be at the front in time of serious trouble and danger to existing national institutions in another country. The presence of these vessels will show that we are really a naval Power, and no longer a laughing-stock among the nations. The fact that we are able to make this show of force will have its effect in every capital of the globe, and will add to the respect for the strength and assertive force of the United States.

Those who decry the creation of a new navy have their answer in the effect, not only in Brazil, but in this and other countries, of this dignified display of naval power. Force still counts more than arbitration with the nations, and probably no one thing would add more to the impression that republican institutions are not a failure and that self-government is not a delusion than a powerful and large navy cruising from harbor to harbor and from nation to nation in fleets and squadrons. If for no other reason than this the creation of a new navy would be desirable. It would attract business, give confidence and encourage international trade, and lead to the enlargement of commerce and the spirit of commercial venture. This is why this naval demonstration in Rio de Janeiro harbor means much to the United States.

But it is more than a mere display of force. It shows an active interest in the problems of other nations, and in the welfare of its own citizens and commerce, by the United States. We can talk about the Monroe doctrine now with emphasis. That declaration will become a living and active force. It is significant that our first display of naval strength in many years is on the American continent, and probably for the underlying purpose of establishing the assertion that European interference with matters purely American will not be tolerated. We do not intend that England or any other European nation shall force a settlement of the Brazilian trouble with a view of imperiling the safety of republican institutions, or for its own commercial advantage. This is undoubtedly the sentiment of this country, and, having learned a thing or two from the Hawaiian fiasco, it is doubtless the sentiment of the present administration.

It is the boast of citizens of Great Britain that whenever there is revolution or war in other countries, or



whenever the rights of its citizens in those countries are ignored, invariably a British war-ship soon appears, and where wrongs have been committed upon its citizens, peaceful settlement quickly follows. The presence of this large fleet of the United States in Rio de Janeiro harbor will indicate that this government has a like concern for the safety of all who are entitled to its protection.

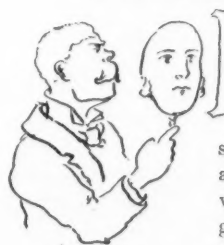
### The Troubles in Sicily.

THE fact that a state of siege has been declared in Sicily by the Italian government and that conflicts with the military, with serious loss of life, are of almost daily occurrence, shows the gravity of the situation induced in that historic island by the anti-tax disturbances. There is no doubt that the popular discontent is largely the result of maladministration and the failure of the government to listen to the appeals for a reform of existing methods. Life in Sicily under the best conditions is more or less chaotic. Brigandage widely prevails. Secret societies composed of criminals, and labor-unions made up of men made desperate by a sense of injustice, honeycomb the population. An Italian writer, describing the situation, says that the laborers for the most part are uneducated and live like beasts, ignorant of their social duties and of the law. The riches of the island are absorbed by the large proprietors and bankers. In some branches of industry the most tyrannical regulations are enforced by the employers. One of the principal industries is sulphur-mining, and an illustration of the odious labor tyranny is given in the case of the mine boys under twelve years of age, "who carry sulphur out of the pits, climbing steep, narrow gangways more than three hundred feet high. So long as the peasants are in debt the boys remain slaves, their masters being able even to kill them without risk. Brigandage is the direct result of all this, the people having reached the limit of endurance. In all there are one hundred and thirty unions in the island, with a total membership of three hundred thousand. Each union possesses a password and methods of communication, enabling it to dispatch messages, and its own police, who inform the members of all the movements of the government police."

It is obvious that the task of the government in subduing a population thus possessed of the devil of discontent, and so inflamed with passion as to be contemptuous of all the restraints of law, is not an easy one. In some localities the authorities have abolished the wheat tax and made other concessions, thus appeasing the popular clamor, but nothing short of a general policy of relief, applicable to the island as a whole, will meet the crisis and restore peace and order. One would suppose that Premier Crispi, who is himself a Sicilian, would realize the peculiar necessities of the case and use his power promptly for the institution of effective reforms. He should at least dissolve the corrupt and plundering communal councils, whose vicious administration has greatly intensified the existing disorders.

An article elsewhere, on the secret societies of Italy, will be found both interesting and instructive in this connection.

### A Humiliating Spectacle.



IT is evident that there has been a mistake on the part of the people and of some few of the legislators elected to represent them at Albany. The general supposition was that the Senators and Assemblymen chosen in November last were men of intelligence, capable of managing themselves and performing the work assigned them without outside instruction or guidance. But that was an error. They were mere puppets—that, and nothing more. The State Republican committee seems to have understood perfectly the facts in the case. Accordingly it opened headquarters at Albany, and proceeded, in utter disregard of the members-elect, to distribute the offices of the Senate and Assembly among its henchmen and favorites. It is true that this committee did nothing whatever to carry the State in the last election; its members were overwhelmed with surprise when the returns showed a Republican success; but what of that? Since the wreckage was, in fact, washed to their feet, why shouldn't they appropriate it? What right has a Senator or a member of the Assembly to consideration of any sort when the high and mighty State committeeman chooses to interpose a claim?

But, after all, this proceeding of the State committee may be considered as open to criticism. It was, as a matter of fact, as distinct a violation of the decencies of politics as was ever perpetrated. It was an unwarranted intrusion, a deliberate insult to every Republican in the Legislature. No more humiliating spectacle has ever been presented than that of these members-elect playing second fiddle to the self-constituted bosses of the committee, waiting for instructions to be filtered through these bosses from the big one in New York as to what they should or should not do. It is amazing that self-respecting men should be willing to demean themselves in the eyes of the

people by tamely acquiescing in so disgraceful a vassalage. It is gratifying to know that four or five—perhaps half a dozen—had manliness enough to resent the impertinent dictation of these arrogant outsiders, and threatened to break things if it was persisted in. All honor to these men who dare to be singular in maintaining their independence and self-respect.

### Sham Reformers.



GOVERNOR FLOWER evidently begins to realize that the people are in earnest in their demand for reform in the public administration. He has been inclined, hitherto, to treat this demand with contempt; and he has found association with the worst and vilest elements of his party perfectly congenial. He has contemplated with complacency the conspiracies of the Sheehans, McKanes, and other partisan scoundrels against the purity and integrity of the ballot, and he has even exulted over the dexterity they have displayed in defeating the public will. Since the recent election, however, the Governor has seen a great light, and now we find him declaring, in his annual message, in favor of a ballot-reform law, non-partisan election boards, the publication of the registry-lists in cities as "an additional precaution against fraudulent voting," etc. These suggestions are undoubtedly all in the right direction, but the Governor, we suspect, will not receive much credit for making them. If all these reforms are desirable, why did not the last Democratic Legislature, or the one preceding it, carry them out? How is it, if Governor Flower is honest in his views, that he did not use the influence of his office to secure this important legislation, instead of co-operating eagerly in every scheme which looked to the prevention of reform in this direction?

The evils which now make remedial legislation necessary are all the result of Democratic perversions of the legislative power to pernicious partisan ends, and of Democratic aggressions upon popular rights through debauchery of the ballot-box, and having failed to do anything toward averting those evils when his party was in power, Governor Flower can hardly expect that his homilies will command much respect at the hands of those who have now come into control. Needed reforms will be enacted, but they will be enacted from an honest solicitude for the purification of our elections, and not from a merely simulated sympathy with reform ideas, the product of mingled fright and hypocrisy.

### Topics of the Week.

THE return of Galusha A. Grow to the House of Representatives as Congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania is an interesting incident in political history. Mr. Grow was a conspicuous figure in national affairs at a crucial period of the national life, and he met courageously and in a spirit of the truest patriotism every demand which was made upon him as one of the leaders of his time. He never sacrificed a principle, nor dodged a duty, nor betrayed a friend; and he never subordinated the public interest, or the interest of his party, to personal considerations. He is gray now with the frost of years, but his mental vigor is not abated, and he will be found wise in council and brave in action, as aforetime, in everything which concerns the national welfare or honor.

THE American girl is making her way in science as in other branches of study and investigation. The latest to achieve distinction is Miss Dorothea Klumpke, a California girl, who has just defended her astronomical thesis at the Sorbonne in Paris, and won her degree of doctor of sciences of the French University. Miss Klumpke, who is now an assistant astronomer at the Paris Observatory, has been particularly engaged in studying the rings of Saturn, and her thesis related to this subject. In bestowing her degree, the dean of the Faculty of Sciences spoke of her thesis as "the first that a woman has successfully sustained before the faculty in order to obtain the degree of doctor of sciences and mathematics." Her examination was conducted in the presence of a brilliant array of scientific folk. Apparently there are no heights of knowledge to which the resolute American girl cannot attain.

THE influenza, more familiarly known as the grip, is widely prevalent both in this country and abroad. In England, many forms of industry have been interfered with by the epidemic, and social functions are interrupted by it in the populous centres. In London, recently, forty out of two hundred expected guests at a public entertainment were kept away by this peculiar sickness; in one of the city hospitals nearly all the nurses are prostrated by it; in Liverpool many deaths are reported from it; in other places almost every family is affected by it, and the public schools have been greatly thinned by its prevalence. The mortality from the disease appears to be greater in London than at any other point. In this country, while whole communities are in some cases attacked by the disorder, few fatal cases are reported. It usually assails the respiratory organs, but, with rest and care on the part of the

subject, serious results seldom follow. It is nearly always, however, attended by physical exhaustion and some mental disturbance. The mild character of the distemper is illustrated by the fact that in one town in New Jersey which reports fifteen hundred cases, not a single death has so far occurred.

It looks as if the regular Democracy of Alabama will be compelled to face a formidable opposition in the coming State election. The Populists, Republicans, and Kolb Democrats have united and propose to make common cause against the Bourbons, and if this combination is maintained it is difficult to see how the State can be held against it. There is no doubt at all that Kolb was "counted out" in the last gubernatorial election, and this fact will intensify the bitterness of the coming campaign if he again leads the ticket; while at the same time, with the quickened vigilance of his followers, a repetition of the frauds of which he was then the victim will be impossible on any extended scale. The day is coming when, not only in Alabama, but in every Southern State, the intolerant régime now maintained by violence and fraud will be shattered to pieces and the people will come into possession of their own.

THE people of Chicago appear to have been plundered right and left by the Democratic ring which has so long held the city by the throat. Recent revelations disclose the fact that during the last year there has been a carnival of extravagance and corruption. Thousands of dummies are said to have been carried on the city pay-rolls, and by this process alone a vast sum has been fraudulently taken from the treasury. Peculations of officials of one sort or another appear to have been common, and the evidence seems to show that when these irregularities were brought to the notice of the higher officials no attention whatever was paid to them. There is some probability that under the popular awakening which has recently taken place, important reforms may be instituted by the new administration. But, debauched as the city administration is by all forms of corruption, no thorough cleansing will be possible so long as a single remnant of the existing dynasty remains effective as an obstructive force.

It ought not to be lost sight of that John Y. McKane's offenses against the integrity of the ballot have extended over several years, and that, while some of them may be outlawed, they go to establish the utter rascality of the man. In 1888 he perpetrated his iniquities in the interest of the Republicans, and the results were accepted with every show of gratitude and without a syllable of criticism by that party. He was just as much a criminal then, deserving condign punishment, as he was four years later, when he used his power and practiced his frauds for the benefit of Grover Cleveland and the Democracy. Why was he not punished? The failure to bring him to book in the first instance encouraged him to the more audacious outrages of 1892 and 1893, and for that the leaders of both parties were responsible. So long as party managers are willing to profit by election frauds, and candidates are content to accept certificates smirched all over with bribery and corruption, so long will frauds be perpetrated. We should not only punish the actual criminals, but some way should be found to reach the men who accept and enjoy the fruits of their crimes. In other words, we must elevate the whole tone of our political life if we would escape the evils of ballot pollution and the supremacy of the vicious elements in public affairs.

It was announced some time ago that one of the methods proposed by Mr. Carlisle for increasing the revenue was by an increased tax on beer. Mr. David A. Wells, at the Secretary's request, formulated a scheme by which, it is believed, thirty-three millions of dollars could be obtained from that source without increasing the price to the consumer or materially interfering with the profits of the brewers. It appears, however, that the Secretary has been compelled to abandon this idea under pressure from the brewing interest, with which a number of conspicuous and influential Democrats have a business identification. Very considerable concessions are made to these people in the Wilson Tariff bill, but they are obdurate in opposing any increase of the internal tax. They appear to have resorted to high-handed menace in their dealings with the Secretary. In a published memorial they remind him that the brewers of the country "are well organized, and that any such legislation as is proposed would necessarily alienate thousands of votes from the Democratic party." Under this coercion, Mr. Carlisle, notwithstanding the unanswerable arguments by which Mr. Wells fortified the proposed measure, has absolutely abandoned it, thus refusing to avail himself of millions of revenue merely to appease the wrath of a special class of producers. The truth is that nearly all the economic plans which are under consideration by the Democrats are being framed with reference to partisan advantage. The Wilson Tariff bill has been changed again and again to suit the demands of conspicuous partisan leaders who are interested in certain special forms of industry. It goes without saying that a measure framed along such lines must prove obnoxious to the sound judgment of the country.



## A Word with Yale College.

THE old-style American college was never a mere training-school for specialists, like some of our new-fangled universities. Although the impulse of the college has carried some men to considerable eminence in scholarship, it would be absurd to classify even one-tenth of the graduates as "scholars." That college, rather, has done its best for a youth, which has given him a certain mastery of his faculties, furnished him with high ideals, and inspired him with the will and the courage to live up to them. And it takes more than Professor Dryasdust and his books to turn out that sort of men.

Yale, above all, has been no cloister. Her doors and windows have stood open to all truly American influences, and her graduates have plunged unhesitatingly into the rough-and-tumble of our national life. A scant dozen out of her fifteen thousand sons have left names not unknown in letters or science; but the multitudes have found their field in business, the law, or public affairs. A Yale poet, even, must have his offices in Wall Street, and any wearer of the blue who has saved a scrap of voice from the football season will weary you with his catalogue of "all-around" Yale men, from "our own Chauncey" through an amazing list of politicians, lawyers, Senators, editors, and business men, down to that young son of St. Elihu, who bucked the Tammany tiger in the "Tenderloin" on the 6th of November, 1893.

Boasting aside, the record is long and brilliant. But the better the case which Yale makes out for herself as a nursing mother of capable, energetic, patriotic citizens, the more she deserves blame for neglect of a manifest duty. Two thousand two hundred young Americans, high-mettled, impressionable, eager to exalt whatever she calls good,



STATUE BY FREDERIC MACMONNIES, PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1893, BY THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

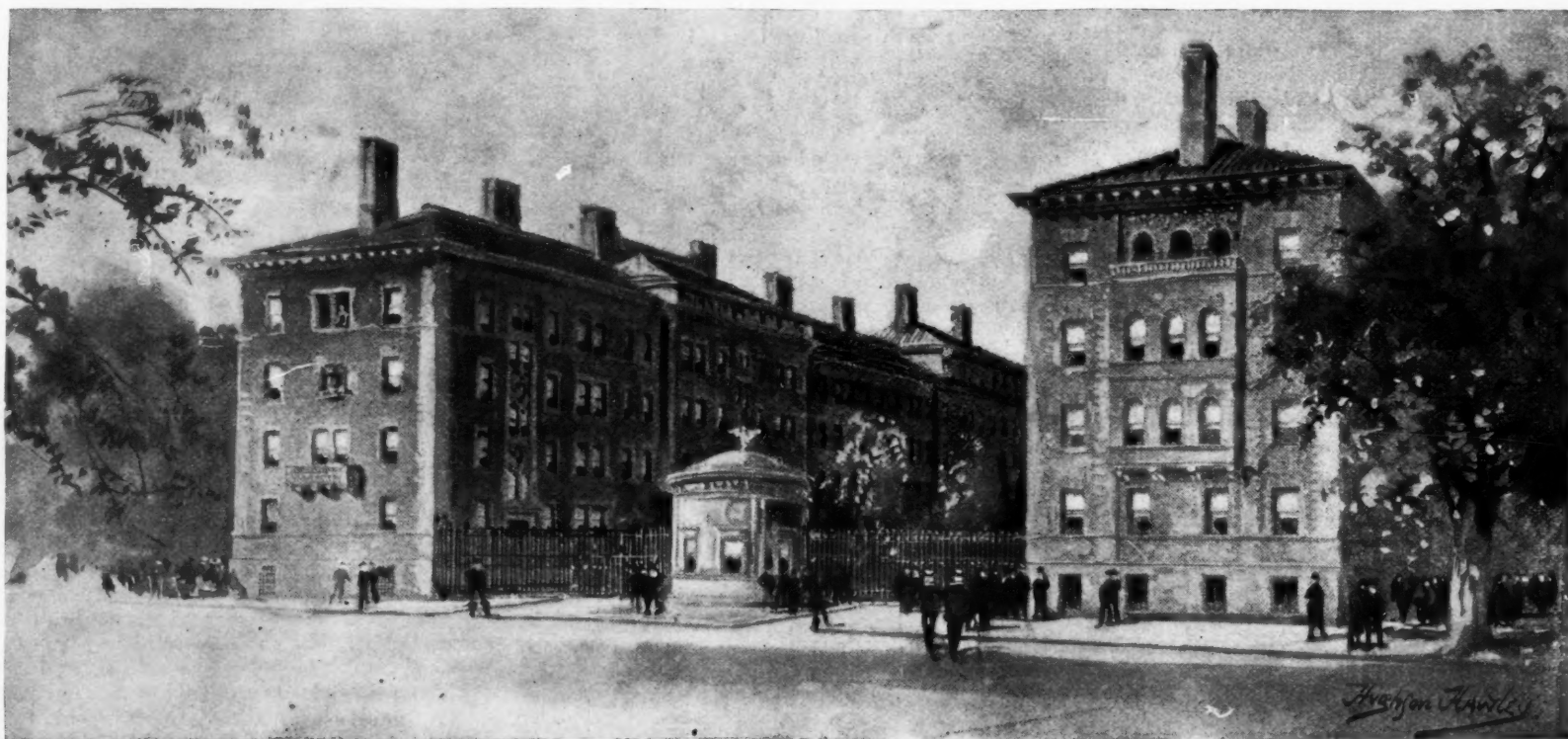
deportment, the most manly man I ever met." Broad of chest, a champion in the rude athletics of the period, his cheeks ruddy, his eyes blue, his soft hair of a sunny brown, gifted with a voice singularly musical, and with charming manners—little wonder that "all the girls in New Haven were in love with him, and wept tears of real sorrow when they heard of his sad fate!"

Graduated with honor at the age of eighteen, having signalized his commencement part by a plea for the higher education of women, the lad—for he was little more—taught school at New London until the war broke out. Dismissing his pupils he hastened to join the patriot army at Cambridge. Born to command, he rose in a few months to a captaincy in the Continental line.

When, in the autumn of 1776, Washington, being encamped on Manhattan Island, and in imminent danger of being besieged, applied to Colonel Knowlton for an officer of superior intelligence to obtain information of the enemy's situation on Long Island, the gentlemen of this crack command felt themselves insulted. They were brave men and true, but they would be no man's spy! Hale saw his duty in a clearer light than his comrades, and stepping forward, he said:

"Gentlemen, I think I owe my country the accomplishment of an object so important and so much desired by the commander of her armies, and I know no mode of procuring the information but by assuming a disguise and passing into the enemy's camp. I am fully sensible of the consequences of capture. But for a year I have been attached to the army and have not rendered any material service. *I wish to be useful, and every kind of service for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary.* IF THE EXIGENCIES OF MY COUNTRY DEMAND A PECULIAR SERVICE,

(Continued on page 39.)



PROPOSED MEMORIAL QUADRANGLE AT YALE UNIVERSITY.—[SEE PAGE 39.]



STATUE BY ENOCH S. WOODS, ERECTED IN FRONT OF THE WADSWORTH ATHENÆUM, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, JUNE, 1893.

gather at her knee, and she can point them to no sign or relic, no memorial in brass or stone, of their heroic elder brothers who for more than one hundred and ninety years have been going forth from the old hearthstone to deserve well of the republic. That forgotten honor-roll bears names fit to arouse the best in any youth—captains of men and captains of industry, discoverers, reformers, statesmen, and warriors—but Yale sits busy with her sports, her buildings, and her books, letting the lesson of those rare lives go untaught.

For the memory of her own founders, organizers, teachers, and benefactors Yale has had some respect. Near the Dwight Hall stands the graceful statue of "Abraham Pierson primus præsedes," better known as "Hanc Statuam," and near the library frowns the horrid bronze front of Benjamin Silliman, "the abomination of desolation, standing where it ought not." Monumental, too, in a sense, are the piles of brick and stone which wall in the ancient campus, and it is proper that these great dormitories, laboratories, and museums should bear the names of the bankers, brokers, gunsmiths, weavers, tanners, mercers, and patent-medicine men who so graciously gave them. But it is a memorial of a higher sort that Yale most needs.

A noble hall and spacious field at Cambridge preserve the fame of Harvard's sons in the Civil War. Their Yale companions-in-arms sleep unremembered. Excepting a few straggling portraits "skied" in Alumni Hall, nothing reminds the freshman of '97 of such knightly spirits as Theodore Winthrop, Major Camp, and that gallant Captain John Griswold who fell at Antietam saying, "It is sweet, indeed, to die for one's country!" And worse than all—that bright band, the flower of Mother Yale's first century, her two hundred and fifty sons who fought for American independence, black oblivion enwraps them. Hale, Tallmadge, Humphreys, the Huntingtons, the Livingstons, the Morrisises, and the rest—Yale keeps no record of their patriotism.

The character of Nathan Hale, of the class of 1773, may well stand for patriotism undefiled. He was the model Yale man of his time, marked by his classmates for future distinction, as was young Calhoun thirty-one classes later. Dr. Munson's description of Hale will recall to every graduate some college hero of his own day: "Six feet tall and perfectly proportioned, he was, in figure and



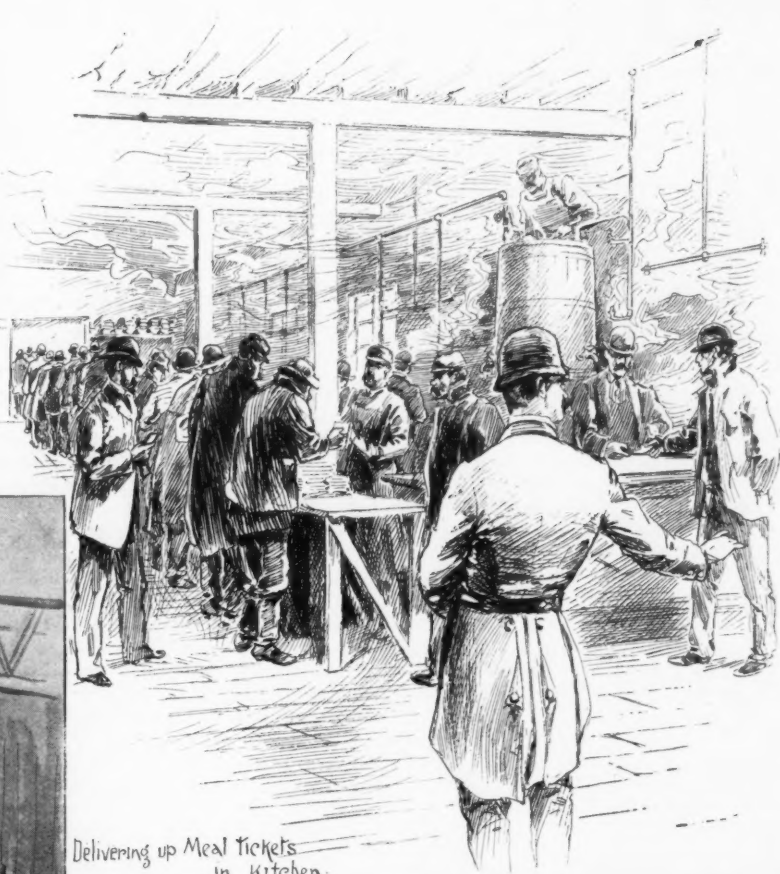
STATUE BY KARL GERHARD, IN THE STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, UNVEILED 1887.

STATUES OF NATHAN HALE, PATRIOT—A SUGGESTION TO YALE.—[SEE ARTICLE BY JAMES R. JOY.]





The Dining Room.



Delivering up Meal Tickets in Kitchen.



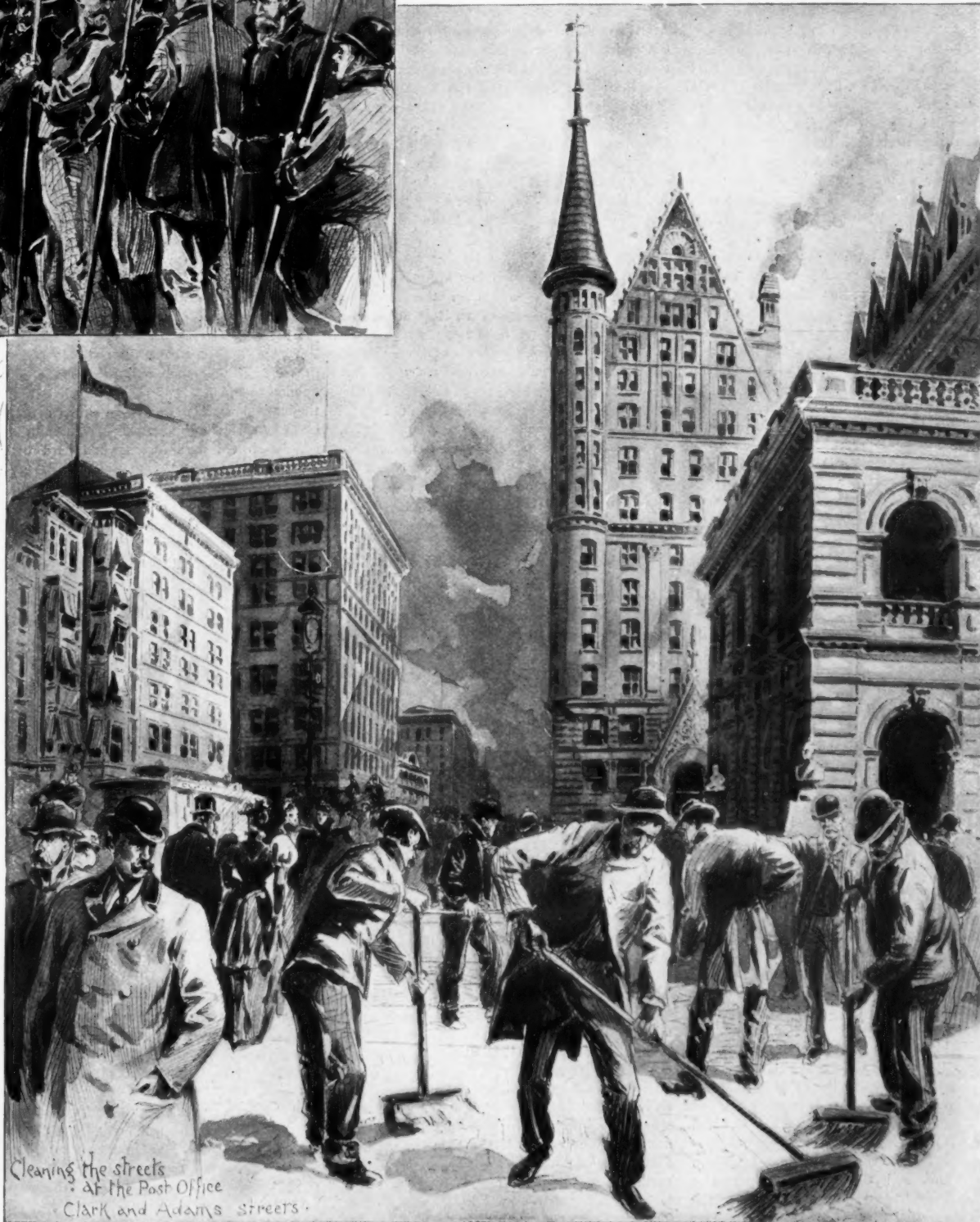
Delivering hoes and brooms after work.



STORE ROOM.



KITCHEN Washing Dishes.



Cleaning the streets at the Post Office Clark and Adams streets.

THE DISTRESS IN CHICAGO.



## WHY UNCLE JOTHAM DOES NOT BELIEVE IN SPIRITS.

BY MARY E. MITCHELL.

"WOMEN ain't expected to know much about such matters any way. It's science, and women haven't scientific minds!" said Uncle Jotham as he laid the pink hand-bill down on the white, scoured table.

Aunt Martha smiled—a half-quizzical smile, born of an intelligence broader and keener than that possessed by the assertive little man before her, and of a loving indulgence toward her husband's weaknesses. She adjusted her spectacles, took up the paper, and again read the advertisement that had called forth the above remark, so derogatory to the brain-power of womankind. The bill set forth in the blackest of inky letters that "Madame Desmayne" would that evening hold a séance in the town hall, and that some late persons of note would be present in spirit and hold interviews with any members of the audience who were inclined to seek the honor. Also that, if the conditions were favorable, owing to the speaker's remarkable powers of materialization, some might gain comfort and satisfaction in beholding those whom they had supposed gone from their sight forever.

All this in much more grandiloquent terms Aunt Martha read, and the smile still lingered about her sensitive mouth. "Twenty-five cents apiece does seem an awful lot to pay just to see such foolin'; but then—we'll say no more about it but just go, and if there's any sport to be got out of it so much the better!"

She did not even remind her husband that this Madame Desmayne, in whom he put his trust, was nothing more nor less than a woman, and so would come within the condemnation of his sweeping assertion.

Uncle Jotham gave rather a scornful sniff at the idea conveyed in his wife's speech, that there could be sport connected with anything so serious as a séance, but he held his peace, and so did Aunt Martha.

It was an unusual thing for him to do, but she had learned by long experience that any prolonged combating of his ideas led to unpleasant results.

He was a good husband and a loving one, but in both thought and action possessed of a fixedness of purpose that would be creditable to the most obstinate donkey that ever refused to go.

Aunt Martha, broad-shouldered and broad-minded, seldom contradicted her other half, but placidly let him bluster and assert, knowing that the heart underneath it all was honest and kind, however opinionated and vexing the outer man might be.

Uncle Jotham believed in spirits—not of the intoxicating order, but of the sort that manifest themselves in rappings, table-tippings, and occasional apparitions. He read all articles on the subject that fell in his way, and attended the lectures that were now and then given in the little country town. Aunt Martha held such matters in mild contempt.

"It don't stand to reason, Jotham!" she said. "If I should go before you—which I pray I shan't, for you'd be terrible lonesome without me, and Ann's pie-crust so heavy when I don't watch her sharp—but as I was sayin', if I should be called before you and have a yearnin' to see you again which all the sights and sounds of heaven couldn't help, do you suppose I'd let you know I was around by any such foolish doin's as rappin' on a table or tippin' it over—things I never did when I was alive? Or do you think it would take some woman I'd never set eyes on to bring me back to you before a whole lot of people who had paid a quarter apiece to see the show? No, Jotham,"—and here the good woman's voice grew very solemn, and her gaze over her spectacles very impressive—"no, Jotham; if I ever came back to earth to see you it would be here in our own dear home, where we've been so happy together, and it would be when there was no lookers-on."

Uncle Jotham felt a little cold shiver of dread at the idea of confronting the spirit of even his beloved wife when alone and unprotected, but the only remark he condescended to make was the one with which this story begins.

Greenhill had never been favored with a séance before, and this was an opportunity Uncle Jotham had no idea of losing, so the matter was settled without further controversy.

The little country town lay, as its name suggests, at the top of a steep hill about half a mile from the railroad. A long, dusty road led the way down the slope, turning this way and that

in a leisurely manner, as if it were in no hurry to reach the little station at its foot.

Uncle Jotham Wells lived half-way down, with no dwelling near; indeed, so winding was the way, no other house could be seen save far below them the tiny box of the railroad station with the station-master's white cottage beside it. Aunt Martha loved to sit in her porch on bright, warm afternoons and look upon the daisy-flecked fields and blossom-starred orchards, but in winter the prospect was rather bleak. However, as Aunt Martha said, "between the folks that came on the trains and them as went, and the funerals, there was always a sight of passing."

The hill seemed steep and the wind keen that night to Aunt Martha as she and Uncle Jotham were on their way to the séance. She had not felt well all day—"sorter creepy and shivery," but she knew her husband would not go without her, and his disappointment would be great. So she put on the thick fur-trimmed cloak Uncle Jotham had brought her from Waketfield the day before, thinking, as she proudly surveyed its beauties, that with all his faults he was the best husband in the world, and then they went out in the sharp moonlit air.

The little hall was well filled, and two red-hot stoves sent the mercury up far higher than is healthful, but all thoughts were on the wonders of the programme. Uncle Jotham was one of the "solid business men" of Greenhill, and Aunt Martha was beloved by all, so many were the nods, smiles, and whispered greetings they received as they found their seats. Then Madame Desmayne came on to the little platform. She was large and stout, with a highly-colored complexion and a very false and wavy black fringe over her forehead. "For all the world just your size and figger, Martha; but nowhere near so good-lookin'," whispered Uncle Jotham. Aunt Martha flushed with pleasure; that lover-like comment was worth all the séance to her.

There is no need of describing the performance. It was the usual mixture of tippings, tappings, and messages from the unknown world. The spirits were evidently in a very sociable mood that night. Longfellow composed a stanza of four lines, and Emerson expressed his content in the "everlasting everness." A little boy, son of a couple present, who had been killed a few weeks before while coasting, sent a message of love and comfort to his parents, which was received with hysterical sobs from the poor mother.

But there were no materializations. "Conditions were not favorable," explained madame, and the disappointment was general.

Uncle Jotham's convictions deepened with every manifestation, and Aunt Martha's opinions were unshaken.

The séance was at last over, the spirits gone back to their own abode, and again Aunt Martha felt a sickening chill as she went from the close-heated room into the cold night. Uncle Jotham noticed her unusual silence, but attributed it to her having been convinced against her will by the evening's performance, and he felt a little vexed with his wife for not acknowledging her defeat.

In the darkness of midnight he was aroused by groans, and woke to find Aunt Martha sitting upright in the bed, scarcely able to breathe, and almost shrieking with the stabs of pain that tormented her chest.

"It's my lungs, dear," she gasped, and Uncle Jotham thought he should fly out of his skin when he realized how helpless he was. No house within sight—the doctor three-quarters of a mile away! "Don't leave me!" moaned Aunt Martha when he suggested going for help. And, indeed, she might die before he could get back. Slowly the night dragged on until a faint glimmer in the east showed that day was near. Still there might be no passers by for hours. All remedies that Uncle Jotham could remember he tried, but still the pain grew worse and the breath more and more labored. Uncle Jotham was in despair. From one window he would gaze up the hill and then rush desperately to the other side of the house in the hope that some one might be coming from that direction; but all was quiet, and the lonely road looked cold and hopeless in the gray dawn. Then back he would fly to his wife's bedside, frantic with the idea that he could not help her, and she would cling to his hand and gasp and moan in a way that wrung his very heart. And so the time went on. As the feeble light of the

wintery morn brightened it showed Aunt Martha's face white and drawn and deathlike.

The dread that clutched Uncle Jotham's heart tightened. If he could only get help! Once more he made his dreary trip to the window. Surely something was coming down the hill—yes, it was Dan Ryder's clumsy pung, its runners creaking over the hard snow.

Uncle Jotham ran to the door and shouted loudly to Dan, who held the reins of the sorry white steed. As the sleigh drew up, the much-bundled figure beside the driver looked curiously at Uncle Jotham, and even in the dim light he recognized the broad features of Madame Desmayne. All his awe of her mystical powers was forgotten and he hailed her as a messenger of womanly comfort and support. His want was quickly made known, and the manner of the expounder of spiritualism certainly bore no traces of the platform as she descended promptly from the pung and took the responsibility upon her own shoulders.

"I was on my way to the station," she explained. "But what is my losing a train to that poor thing's sufferings! You get right into that sleigh and fetch a doctor and some of your women relations, and I'll do the best I can for her till you get back. Now don't waste a minute's time explaining or thanking. I've had experience with such cases, so get along with you!" And the good woman vanished into the house, where she set at work to relieve Aunt Martha, who was too sick to know who was ministering to her comfort. But relief did not come, and madame's heart sank as she tried in vain to ease the suffering.

When Uncle Jotham returned with the good old family doctor and a strong woman for nurse, Madame Desmayne met him at the foot of the stairs. "She's pretty bad," she said, shaking her head, "but you mustn't give up hope. I'm sorry for you. I noticed you at the séance and thought by the looks of you that you was a believer; but that's neither here nor there now. I'll just wait to hear what the doctor says and then, as there don't seem to be anything more I can do, I'll try to catch the next train. There, get to your wife, and may the Lord be with you!"

When the doctor came down he looked very grave, said "pneumonia," and announced his opinion that Aunt Martha could not live through the short day. Madame Desmayne caught one glimpse of Uncle Jotham's face, wan and pinched, grown old with anxiety and hard with a stony despair.

As she walked down the snowy hill in the crisp morning air her heart went out in pity for the poor husband, so soon to be left alone; for her familiarity with spirits had not dulled her sympathies toward the sufferings of this material world.

It was a bright June afternoon. Aunt Martha's face beamed radiantly over her knitting as she swayed back and forth in her wicker rocking-chair out on the broad piazza. Uncle Jotham sat on a step near her; he, too, looked well and happy. No traces were left of that dark winter day with its hard struggle for life, save, perhaps, the deep thankfulness in the heart of each, and the added tenderness in Uncle Jotham's manner toward his wife. In his hand was a bill, this time it was blue, but its contents were much the same as those of the pink one with which we first saw him. Madame Desmayne was again coming to Greenhill, and the townspeople would once more have a chance to converse with spirits and once again was offered an opportunity to witness the wonderful powers of materialization possessed by the lecturer.

"Of course we'll go!" said Aunt Martha. "Tain't that I believe in Madame Desmayne's spirits any more than I ever did, but I believe in Madame Desmayne as a good kind woman, and the least we can do for her is to go and pay our quarters."

"It's fifty cents a head this time," said Uncle Jotham.

"Well, you and me don't grudge her a dollar after all she's done for us," replied Aunt Martha.

"But won't she be taken aback to see you, Martha, round and rugged as ever, and the last thing she heard about you was that you was a-dyin'! 'Twas a close shave!" and the worthy couple looked very sober for a few moments as they thought of that winter day.

That evening they walked again to the little hall, this time in the soft, golden summer twilight, and again they listened to messages from

the spirit-world. Aunt Martha sat in the shadow of the great stove, now cold and silent, but Uncle Jotham was in full view of the platform, and he noticed a quick glance of recognition pass over Madame Desmayne's face as she came forward to speak. The performance was much the same as the first one until Madame Desmayne announced that the conditions were such that she would exhibit her marvelous power of materialization, and from behind the heavy curtains that had been hung at the back of the stage, into the dim hall glided Mary Queen of Scots, stately and dreamlike. She scattered a cluster of materialized roses among the audience and vanished. All were greatly impressed, but they remarked, as they examined the fragrant flowers, that they "seemed mightily like home-raised ones, if they was spirit-roses."

After this interesting apparition madame stepped forward on the platform, looking rather warm and tired with the exertion necessary to bring the fascinating queen back to this earth, where she had led a none too happy life, and said that if Mr. Jotham Wells was in the audience she would like to have him take a seat nearer the platform, as she had intimations of an important message that was to be delivered to him.

Surprised and puzzled, Uncle Jotham did not budge until nudged by his wife, who whispered, "Go 'long, dear; the spirits can't hurt you, and we'll show madame all the attention we can," when he took a front seat.

Then followed a long pause during which the audience got very uneasy. It certainly looked as if strange things were about to happen.

Suddenly the curtains parted and a figure came forward holding out its hands and saying, tremulously, "Jotham! Jotham!"

Uncle Jotham sprang up. How did Martha—for surely it was Martha—get behind that curtain? He turned around toward the seat in the shadow of the stove—lo, there was his wife, sitting just as he had left her, looking very amazed and indignant! Again he looked at the figure before him in the faint light that made everything seem unreal.

"Jotham! Jotham!" plaintively went on the voice so like Martha's. "How I have longed for you ever since that cold winter's day when I left this world forever!" Then, as the non-plussed and entirely uncomprehending Jotham stared vacantly, again the vision spoke: "Jotham, don't you know me?"

"Know you? No; he don't know you, but I do!" came a voice from behind the stove, and the genuine flesh-and-blood Martha stood out in plain sight. "And as for my dyin' last winter, here I am, hearty as ever, and Mr. Wells don't need any consolation from the other world!"

The "materialized spirit" of Aunt Martha gave one glance and fled, and the audience, taking in the situation with true Yankee swiftness, burst into a roar of laughter.

Madame Desmayne was never again heard of in Green Hill.

"I hate bein' made to feel so foolish," said Uncle Jotham the next morning, as he and Aunt Martha were taking breakfast in their sunny dining-room.

"Well, there, dear, I wouldn't think any more about it. It was kinder embarrassin', I'll allow, and I hate to think any woman would be so deceitful. But I suppose she'd got to earn her livin' somehow. I never believed in her spirits anyhow, so it warn't such a shock to me. But she was a kind-hearted woman, whatever she was, and a master-hand with poultices. We mustn't forget that,"—and Aunt Martha sipped her coffee.

Uncle Jotham meditatively stirred his and inwardly acknowledged his entire disbelief in spiritualism, but he did not confess his conversion. It wasn't his way.

## To a Poetaster.

WHAT is rhyme? 'Tis limitation.  
What is metre but a snare?  
And the "apt alliteration"  
Is a weariness and care.  
What's the good of writing songlets  
Thin and fleeting as a sigh,  
Or impaling on your pronglets  
Two square inches of the sky?  
Think you you can catch life's story,  
Put it in a cage of rhyme,  
Without robbing it of glory—  
Bowing down that form sublime?  
Quit a while your careful scanning  
Dainty patchwork of the mind,  
Dove-tailed thought and metre planning,  
And the search fit words to find.  
There is all the heaven to sing in  
If you only have the wings.  
Flutter off! No longer cling in  
Your low nest's frail limitations.  
If you rise, all time's the gainer;  
If you fall, you have been true  
To the higher in you. Fainter  
Would you rise than fall? Then do!

HELEN M. BULLIE.



## A Word with Yale College.

(Continued from page 36.)

ITS CLAIMS TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THAT SERVICE ARE IMPERIOUS. I am ready to go!"

In spite of the earnest remonstrance of his fellow-officers and his college friends, he saw Washington, received his instructions, and departed, before nightfall, upon his hazardous errand. Disguised as a Tory schoolmaster he went freely among the British camps, making drawings and taking copious notes in Latin. The sequel is soon told. On the very threshold of safety he was betrayed, condemned unheard, denied the comfort of a Bible, his last letters to sister and sweetheart destroyed before his eyes, "that they might not know how firmly a rebel could face death." On the morning after his capture, at dawn of Sunday, September 22d, 1776, a group of curious New-Yorkers gathered in an orchard—near the site of the present Normal College building—to see the spy hanged. As he stood on the fatal cart, the noose about his neck, Cunningham, the drunken provost, ordered him to "confess." Tears sprung to the eyes of many who heard that sublime "confession," the last words of Nathan Hale:

"I ONLY REGRET THAT I HAVE BUT ONE LIFE TO LOSE FOR MY COUNTRY!"

Yale has recently cleared the ground for an addition to her property at New Haven. Six imposing dormitories are to surround a handsome court-yard. The new quadrangle awaits a distinguishing name. Is not this the moment for Yale to atone for her century of neglect by placing a statue of Nathan Hale in this inclosure, and dedicating the group of buildings to the memory of her graduates who fought for American independence?

Three statues of the martyr spy already exist: One by Gerhardt in the capitol at Hartford, among the favorite sons of Connecticut; another, by Woods, near the library in the same city; and the third, by Macmonnies, in our own City Hall Park, presented to the City of New York by the Sons of the Revolution, November 25th, 1893. Yale might well be proud to possess a replica of one of these. But her commission seems worthy the chisel of Mr. St. Gaudens himself, and might we not fairly hope that the sculptor to whom we owe the ideal sailor of the Civil War would give us the ideal soldier of the Revolution?

Surely there is in the loyal body of Yale alumni the spirit and the means to grace the old homestead of *alma mater* with a memorial so fair, so fit, so eloquent!

JAMES RICHARD JOY.

## The New Quadrangle.

THE new quadrangle, which is located on High, Elm, and Wall streets, contiguous to the college campus, is a fine plot of ground, the most of which has been in the possession of the college for many years. The lay-out for its buildings embraces dormitories that, when complete, will accommodate over five hundred men. The rooms facing upon the streets will have the usual views of streets and adjoining grounds, but the inner rooms will look out upon what will be a beautiful court, with lawn, trees, flowers, etc., and will probably be those most sought for. Two of the several buildings embraced in the scheme are now under roof; one, known as the White dormitory, is the gift of Mr. J. A. White, of New York; the other, known as the Berkeley dormitory, has been erected by the college.

The college authorities, in undertaking the work, instructed the architects (Cady, Berg & See, of this city) to design for them thoroughly substantial buildings of fire-proof character, solidly built, supplied with the conveniences that modern science now makes practicable, and to be dignified and comely in appearance, aiming rather at the house sentiment than the institutional, and withal to be so devised as to require the least possible yearly outlay for repairs and renewal, which in some buildings is a heavy burden upon the college. In carrying out the spirit of these instructions, the architects have avoided the characteristics of times totally different from the present, or the following of mannerisms that seemed incongruous with the practical spirit of the day, as it is felt in every department of college as well as other life.

The homelike aspect of the buildings on the "Quad," with the setting of grass and elms, it is believed, will make it extremely attractive, while within, the arrangement of parlors and bed-rooms is the result of what a large experience of college life has shown to be most desirable, the suites of rooms being arranged with north and south fronts, so that whenever a thorough airing is desired the south breeze will

sweep through the whole. The rooms are all a little more generous in size than those that have been afforded in previous buildings.

Bath- and toilet-rooms are provided at convenient locations on each floor for every two suites of bed-rooms, but so arranged that even if their very perfect plumbing should by any mishap get out of order, the rooms would not be affected by it. Great unbroken fire-walls divide the building into many sections, assuring safety against fire.

The White dormitory contains an interesting feature, the wise thought of its donor—viz., spacious editorial and publishing-rooms for all the college journals. These rooms are located in the high basements, and are but a step or two below the walk. They are to be handsomely furnished and fitted in every respect, and will give new dignity and status to that part of college life. Mr. White has omitted nothing that could be wisely added for the usefulness and comfort of these departments.

Another feature which he also had greatly at heart was that some of the rooms, while in important respects equal to the others, should be such as could be furnished at a very low rate for students of small means. This has been done by taking portions where the outlook or possible size of the rooms rendered them less desirable, but otherwise the character and treatment of the rooms are the same throughout, so that one who pays a smaller sum is not in an inferior place, but merely has less extensive quarters in the same building. This same feature has also been carried out in the Berkeley dormitory, which the college has built, and altogether the result will be that the quadrangle will furnish some of the most desirable quarters for the most moderate rentals that have yet been offered the students.

The buildings are of a handsome quality of New Haven brick, liberally trimmed with a red sandstone from a new quarry in Springfield, which is particularly effective in conjunction with the brick on account of its peculiar shade. The balconies, marble window-shafts and disks, and renaissance detail generally, contribute to the attractiveness of the whole. The Berkeley dormitory, while fully in harmony with its neighbor, the White, which it adjoins, still is sufficiently varied in detail to avoid monotony. The scheme of the architects embraces this variety in unity throughout the series of buildings, which seems likely, as they will constitute with the grounds an interesting place rather than merely a row of buildings, to become in the future the object of great attachment to Yale men.

## More Electrical Novelty. What Is Electricity?

IN my last article, occasion was taken to express doubt that the accepted estimate of cause and effect in the well-known pith-ball experiment, whereby it is claimed that electrical attraction and repulsion are demonstrated, is the correct one, and to hint that the true theory of the pith-ball's first approaching and afterward receding from an electrified body will be found, throughout, the effect of electrical attraction alone.

To be more explicit: Let A, an electrified point, in accompanying Figure 1, be presented to a pith-ball, B, suspended by an insulating cord. It is found that B leaves the perpendicular pull of gravitation and approaches A, and, having touched A, and hence become equally electrified, B at once moves and keeps away from A, as shown in Figure 2. This latter movement is claimed as proving that electricity is self-repulsive.

Let this be regarded from another standpoint, viz., assuming that the force employed is alone that of electrical attraction, acting however, upon the intervening medium as well as upon the pith-ball.

In this case the electrified point A, Figure 1, is assumed to have a kind of cushion of more or less compressed air, C C, Figure 2, caused by the attractive force of A acting on the contiguous air particles. This covering or cushion is not sufficiently dense to prevent the approach through it of the unelectrified ball B. But once B touches A, and thus becomes equally electrified, then B also surrounds itself with a like compressed air cushion, D D, Figure 2, and is at once forced and kept apart from A, just to such a distance as the lines of electrical force extend from each in their condensing influence on the surrounding atmosphere. B is apparently repelled by A, but it is the same kind of

repulsion as is set in motion when we tie a weight to the end of a string which passes over a pulley. We pull the string, and the weight

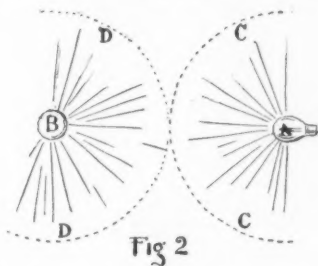


Fig 2

recedes from us, because our pull acts through a fulcrum. The atmosphere supplies this fulcrum in the pith-ball experiment.

It may be useful to compare this with what may be called almost the truest phenomenon in physics, viz., the behavior of "light" substances in fluids. For instance, let air be liberated at the bottom of a body of water. We all know that the air escapes upward through the water in globules or bubbles. The air, it is said, is "lighter" than the water, therefore it rises or floats to the top—a clumsy definition.

Now, the acknowledged fundamental truth of the law of hydrostatics is equality of pressure of fluids in all directions. "All the particles of fluids," this law says, "are so connected together that they press equally in every direction, and are continually pressed upon; each particle presses equally on all the particles that surround it, and is equally pressed upon by them."

How shall we harmonize that law with facts? The air, of which these ascending bubbles are composed, we know, is pulled toward the earth by gravity, so as to exert a pressure of nearly fifteen pounds to the square inch; and yet, placed in the centre of a body of water, where that fluid pressure upon it "is equal in every direction," the air does not—as above law would make it free to do—obey its pull of gravity, and sink to the bottom, but is apparently repelled upward and away from the earth, to which it is so powerfully attracted.

The cause of the air-bubbles' ascent to the top of water, or their apparent repulsion from earth, is precisely analogous to the similarly apparent repulsion of the electrified pith-ball from the electrified point, i.e., they are both forced away from their point of greatest attraction, by that attraction itself acting with greater effect on their surrounding media than it does on themselves.

Indeed, these are not merely analogous phenomena; they are literally identical effects of the same cause, viz., electrical attraction.

These matters, to the unthinking, may appear elementary, and therefore unimportant. But such persons would do well to remember that, not infrequently, gigantic errors have attained great status as incontrovertible propositions, by their evolution from the merest bagatelle of an unsuspected false premise.

The necessity of establishing attraction as the only direct force inherent in electricity will become apparent when it is declared exactly what electricity is.

Science may be said to have finally adopted the molecular theory of matter as the correct one. That is to say, it is generally acknowledged that matter, whether in the gaseous, liquid, or solid state—and this comprises all matter—is composed of ultimate elementary particles, called molecules; and that these molecules are presumably spherical in shape; and that, therefore, they do not entirely fill any space which they collectively occupy.

Hence, any mass of matter must be considered as resembling a body made up of little distinct spheres, like very fine shot; so that, as in a heap of shot, there is a continuous network of connected space throughout every material substance. In the case of the shot, of course, the intervening interstices are filled with air; but the air itself, as well as every other kind of matter, even to the densest metal, is also well known not to completely fill the space occupied by its bulk.

What is it that does occupy these infinitesimal interstices, which pervade all matter?

Most scientists are agreed that it is an imponderable substance, which they have called "ether." The writer is so far satisfied on this point as to offer the following solution of the riddle, as to what electricity really is, namely:

1st. No kind of matter, even in its most subtle or elementary state, is capable of entirely filling or occupying space.

2d. Absolutely pure, unoccupied space, therefore, extends uninterruptedly through and through every material substance.

3d. This unfilled, unattainable space, or perfect vacuum, is what we call electricity.

4th. The only power inherent in electricity (pure space) is the very great attraction it passively offers to contiguous matter. It thus manifests itself as chemical affinity; and, in various modified forms, it is the cause of all force or motion in nature.

Before adducing evidence from natural phenomena—of which there is no limit—in support of this new and comprehensible theory of electricity, let us see whether any authoritative scientific utterances may be found tending toward such a conclusion.

The great French chemist and physicist, R. Clausius, in a letter to M. Jules Bourdin, says: "Is it necessary or not, to admit the existence outside of ponderable matter, of another matter of a more subtle nature?"

"We are forced then to admit the existence of a matter susceptible of division, of a subtilty other than that of ponderable gases. This matter is what has hitherto received the name of ether; for myself I hold it to be nothing else than electricity."

The trouble has ever been to find a "matter," having the characteristics of electricity, which shall be perfectly imponderable—an impossibility, as any form of matter must have weight.

Michael Faraday, in "Researches in Electricity," vol. i., par. 1613, says: "It would seem strange, if a theory which refers all the phenomena of insulation and conduction, i.e., all electrical phenomena, to the action of contiguous particles, were to omit to notice the assumed possible case of a vacuum. Admitting that a vacuum can be produced, it would be a very curious matter indeed to know what its relation to electrical phenomena would be." Again, vol. iii., par. 2787: "Though we cannot procure a space perfectly free from matter, one can make a close approximation to it in a carefully prepared Torricellian vacuum. . . . And, therefore, space has a magnetic action of its own, and one that we shall probably find hereafter to be of the utmost importance in natural phenomena. . . . 'Mere space cannot act as matter acts, even though the utmost latitude be allowed to the hypothesis of an ether.'"

It is confidently left to the judgment of readers, whether the above remarks of two of the world's most famous scientists do, or do not, go to strengthen the position here taken up.

To attain anything like an adequate idea of the terrific effect produced by even a high partial vacuum suddenly exposed to the atmosphere, one must see it done; and then only can he appreciate the full significance of perfect space being placed under similar conditions.

It seems plain that the identity of electricity has long escaped detection, and been mistaken for some kind of subtle fluid matter, by reason of the fact that any or all demonstrations of the presence of electricity must of necessity be made in the fluid atmospheric ocean in which we exist.

The ancient aphorism, that Nature abhors a vacuum, is verified as truly by the pop of an extracted cork from a bottle, as it is by the magnificent peal of thunder; and by the little spark from a toy electric machine, as by the irresistible flash of lightning.

They are, each and all, effects produced by the same cause, viz., the energetic induced effort of the fluid atmosphere toward the extinction of space.

GEORGE QUARRIE.

## The Distress among the Unemployed.

THE situation among the poor of the metropolis shows no signs of improvement. The number of the unemployed has not probably increased during the last fortnight, but the little hoards of the more provident are being gradually exhausted and the aggregate of persons needing help is likely to be augmented by some thousands before the winter is over. The relief associations are doing everything in their power to mitigate the general suffering and distress, and the responses by individuals to the appeals for funds continue to be liberal and gratifying. If the employees in the various departments of the city government shall comply with Mayor Gilroy's suggestion and contribute one per cent. of their monthly salaries for the next three months, a considerable sum will be realized for relief purposes, while at the same time the decision of the authorities to put extra men at work wherever it can be done consistently with the public interests will have an undoubtedly helpful effect. But when all has been done that is possible there will still be a multitude of idle wage-earners and probably a quarter of a million of people who must be fed, in whole or in part, at public expense. There must be no cessation of giving or of activity on the part of relief agencies, if starvation and death are to be barred out of thousands of homes in this metropolis.





# THE CATASTROPHE AT CHICAGO—THE WHITE CITY

Three of the magnificent World's Fair structures, which during the last summer and autumn were visited and admired by millions of people, are in ruins, having been destroyed by fire of exhibits, packed and ready for shipment, and which were damaged to the amount of \$200 000. The Casino, Peristyle, and M...





THE CITY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—DRAWN BY HUGHSON HAWLEY.

ed by fire on night of January 8th. The fire started in the Casino and followed the Peristyle to the Music Hall, whence it leaped to the Manufactures Building, containing some \$1,500,000 worth of  
yle, and Marshall were destroyed, and the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building partly burned. The total loss is estimated at \$1,000,000



## ITALIAN SECRET SOCIETIES.

WHILE Italy, politically, is a united kingdom, socially she is as distinct and peculiar as she was in the time of the last Roman Emperor; the population has retained the characteristics of the several classes that in ages past made up the duchies and kingdoms of Picardy, Lombardy, Tuscany, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, etc. The lower classes, with few exceptions, are banded together in brotherhoods, unions, fraternities, and societies of different kinds, whose aim and object are to destroy good morals and break the laws. It is very difficult to obtain any information about these bands, even in Italy, for the members are bound by fearful oaths to secrecy. Nevertheless, opportunities present themselves when the seeker after knowledge can see behind the veil and obtain reliable and authentic information. One of these rare opportunities presented itself at the trial of one hundred and seventy-nine members of the Mala Vita Society, which took place at Bari a year or so ago.



ANTONIA CALABRESI. CALABRESE SABINO.

The Mala Vita (Evil Life) is one of a number of societies ranking with the Camorra of Naples, whose secret rules and powerful sway have kept the Italian authorities in suspense and anxiety. Its influence is felt, but all except the members are in ignorance of its management and rules. The practical workings of the Mafia of Sicily are better known in the United States since the affair in New Orleans. The Evil Life is a carefully organized association, whose rules and regulations are drawn up with great skill and ingenuity. The objects of this society are "theft, burglary, highway robbery, blackmailing, and assassination." It has a council of administration that divides the profits obtained by the members from their various crimes, as follows: One-half of the receipts is the portion of the chiefs; one-fourth goes to the perpetrators of the crimes, who have executed the orders of the chiefs; the remaining fourth is set aside as a reserve fund, that is expended generally to assist the law-breakers to escape justice—and this escape is found usually by emigration to the United States.

For over eight years this society has kept the southern part of Italy, especially the Adriatic provinces, in a state of terror. Its existence was not known by the authorities until 1889, and it was two years before the law could lay its hands on any of the members of this evil band and bring them before the bar of justice. Although one hundred and seventy-nine members of the Mala Vita were captured, the chiefs and principal perpetrators of evil deeds belonging to this society escaped, and it is probable that to-day they are enjoying the freedom of American citizenship. The oaths, duties of members, and the orders afford a very interesting, instructive, and profitable study for any one, but especially for Americans. There are three classes in every band—novices, full members, and chiefs; the latter are



TOMMASO TRAVERSA.

called *uncles*. The head chief or president of the associations bears the high-sounding title of *Wise Master*. Applicants for membership (and they are legion) must apply through a member of the society to a chief for permission to enter the band. The initiation of a candidate is attended with imposing ceremonies and great formality, according to an established ritual.

The candidate stands with one foot in an open grave and the other bound with chains during the entire ceremony. After listening to terrible menaces and blood-curdling penalties that will follow any treason to the society, he takes this oath: "I swear to abandon father, mother, children, and relatives, to make war against infamy, and to guarantee humility." The word *infamy* is understood to mean *hunger*, and *humility* signifies the *weak*; so that the oath really means that the man who has taken it swears to fight against hunger and assist the weak (i.e., the poor). The cardinal principle of this society is that the rich should maintain the poor; that he who has nothing has the right to live at the expense of those who have something; in other words, this association is communism exemplified—it divides possessions by force. Discipline is enforced with great severity by the Mala Vita. Disobedience to orders is punished by the chiefs. If the offense is a small one razor-gashes are made upon the face; if the act is grave the penalty is death; for the revelation of secrets, betrayals, or testifying against a member in a court of justice, the offender is killed by blows from a razor as a punishment. Those who execute the sentence are selected by lot, and when designated are themselves put to death if they fail to kill the member indicated. Another by-law is "that whatever individual members may gain by gambling must be divided by the society." Many of the members who were arrested and tried at Bari were tattooed, and bore upon their faces, arms, or bodies different emblems peculiar to the society.

One of the most notorious characters among those tried is Cocolino Sabino. He looks upon every one who possesses anything that he does not of this world's good things as his enemy. He seems to be the very personification of revenge and malignity. His experience as a member of the Mala Vita and the relation of it at the trial was intensely horrible and revolting. He was already a criminal, and in prison, when it was proposed to him by a fellow-prisoner, Edoardo Cabzolaio, to enter the Mala Vita Society. He described the ceremony of initiation as follows: "After I had listened to the most awful menaces and penalties, and had taken the oath as prescribed by the established ritual, I kissed the hands of all present and the foreheads of five others, whom I afterward discovered were novices like myself. On the next day and for some time afterward I was obliged to make the beds of the chiefs confined in the prison, wash the dishes, serve at their table, and render whatever service they required of me. These are the duties of a young novice. I began to grow weary of that kind of slavery, when the chief of the prison guards asked me to serve as room-guard in another ward. I gladly accepted this position, and received in payment for my work three lira (or fifty-eight cents) per month from the prison authorities. One day Cabzolaio sent me word that those fifty-eight cents did not belong to me, but to the chiefs of the society. This displeased me, and I plainly refused to submit to this injustice. They then endeavored to persuade me with blandishments and flattery, offering to make me a full member; their manoeuvres succeeded, and by the same ritual that I had heard at my initiation as a novice I was declared a full member, and my hard-earned fifty-eight cents went to the society and were spent for cakes, wines, cigars and delicacies for the chiefs." The signs of recognition usually were



COCOLINO SABINO.



ANDREA RINOLDI, A CHIEF.

chiefs." The signs of recognition usually were

these words: "In the name of humility," or "I belong to the branch of the Mala Vita Society."

Other specimens of this brotherhood of crime were Antonia Calabresi, Tommaso Traversa, Calabrese Sabino, and Antonia Bellini. These were also tattooed on their bodies and limbs, and had likewise achieved great success in this nefarious society.

Francesco de Palmo, a self-confessed member of this band, having withdrawn from the organization, and having testified against some of the members who were arrested for theft, was condemned to have his eyes put out with quicklime. After this sentence had been pronounced against him by the society he was stopped on the road by several members, who cried out: "You infamous traitor, we are looking for you." They attempted to kill him, but he succeeded in escaping, but was followed and so persecuted by his former colleagues that he gave himself up to the authorities.

Will Italy ever rid herself of these social, civil, and moral pests, is a great and serious question. The progress made during the last twenty years, or since the United Kingdom of Italy has been established, has been very small, and the outlook is not encouraging. The disturbances now in progress in Sicily, where the populace are resisting an odious tax with fire and bloodshed, seem to be largely fomented by the secret societies, and up to a recent date the government was practically powerless to restore order. Now forty thousand troops have been sent to the island, and possibly the national authority may be enforced. The government has been informed that the Fasci dei Lavoratori, the most powerful secret society in Sicily, has thousands of firearms and much ammunition ready for a general outbreak. It is said that the Cabinet will make every effort to enforce rigorous measures against Sicilian secret societies of revolutionary tendencies, and the plenary powers granted to the new prefect of Palermo indicate Premier Crispi's purpose to suppress the Fasci and kindred societies immediately. But the task is likely to prove a difficult one, and its success may be regarded as problematical, at least so long as the administration of Sicily remains as corrupt as it now is.

WILLIAM TELL.



ANTONIA BELLINI.

they slide the bodies of their dead to the graveyard a thousand feet below. Indeed, the citizens of Goust are baptized, married, and buried at Laruns, and in the near-by Ossan valley the young men woo and win their wives. For three centuries the population has varied little from the one hundred mark, ambition and a desire to see the world calling the more venturesome from the eyrie on the peak. The inhabitants are shepherds and weavers of wool and silk. They are long-lived, and, like the sensible man in the Bible, desire neither poverty nor riches. Their language, oral and written, is a mixture of French and Spanish.

The famous Pitcairn Island is practically autonomous, although the residents acknowledge fealty to Great Britain. As for San Marino and Andorra, their records of liberty and obscurity run through the centuries.

## Free Art.

THE movement looking to the abolition of the tax on works of art, which has been steadily growing in strength, rests upon considerations of sound public policy and ought to prevail. An appeal recently addressed to Congress by the National Free Art League sets forth clearly and forcibly the argument in favor of the proposed change. The present tax is not in any real sense protective; it does not stimulate domestic production; it makes no appreciable contribution to the public revenues; it is simply a tax on education, in that it tends to retard the advance of general culture and to restrict the opportunities of our artists for study. American artists have steadily protested against the continuance of the tax. It has been truly said that "even the poorest countries, and those that may be called semi-barbarous, levy only an insignificant specific tax upon works of art, while all the rich and civilized countries of the world, the United States only excepted, recognize art as a factor in public education, second only to religion and science, and worthy of the fostering care of governments." It is simply inexcusable that while European schools of art and the great museums of the continent are thrown open to American artists and students of art on the same terms as are enjoyed by natives, and entirely free of cost, we should make return for the courtesy thus bestowed by levying a tax



MISS KATE FIELD.

upon the works of foreign artists. This newspaper has from the beginning of the agitation of the subject favored the abolition of this tax, and it will hail with satisfaction the achievement of that result.

Now that the free-art policy seems near adoption, it is well to recall the services of those who have been conspicuous in its advocacy and who have largely contributed to the public enlightenment concerning it. Among the foremost and most influential of these is Miss Kate Field, who in her own newspaper, *Kate Field's Washington*, and through other channels has maintained a persistent crusade against the illiberal policy which obstructs instead of encourages the cultivation of the national taste in art. Miss Field is a sturdy fighter in any cause which she espouses, but she has never done better or more effective work than in her championship of free art. May the victory for which she has so nobly striven soon be fully realized.

## The World's Tiny Republics.

THE seventy-five political divisions of the earth cover forty-five million square miles, leaving five million square miles without settled government, and two million square miles uninhabited. Of the seventy-five recognized states, eighteen occupy nearly ninety per cent. of the territory amenable to established laws. Great Britain, with her colonies and possessions, easily leads the list, which terminates with the new republic of Franceville and the rarely-heard-of republic of Goust.

Franceville is one of the New Hebrides group of islands—the only South Pacific group, by the way, that has so far escaped the "protection" of some great Power. The tiny commonwealth lies east of Australia and but a short distance north of New Caledonia. The population comprises forty whites and about ten times that number of natives. All participate in the annual choice of a chief magistrate and advisory council, the natives, however, being only eligible to the council. The little state does a good trade with France, and deals considerably with vessels frequenting the South seas.

Interest in this speck on the ocean has been aroused of late by the arrival in the United States of Missionary John G. Paton. The reverend gentleman wants the Cleveland administration to annex the entire New Hebrides group, or else to co-operate in establishing a protectorate such as Samoa now enjoys.

Franceville might claim to be the smallest republic on earth were it not for the existence of Goust, a community of about one hundred people, situated on the flat top of a mountain in the lower Pyrenees. A council of aldermen settles all disputes. Other than these there are no officers, no taxation, and not even a clergyman or a cemetery. The pass leading to the adjacent parish of Laruns is so steep that the carrying of heavy burdens is impossible. The mountaineers have therefore built a chute down which



## The "Olympia's" Trial Trip.

THE result of the trial trip on the Pacific coast of the armored cruiser *Olympia*, coming so soon after the satisfactory and extremely pleasing results of the tests of the *New York* and *Columbia*, will make patriotic citizens feel that our new navy is coming on at a rapid rate. The fact of the matter is that it is high time that we had something of first rank in actual service in our navy. The new cruiser *Olympia* is to be more like the *New York* than like the *Columbia*. She is to be a fighting cruiser. She was to be fully two thousand tons smaller than the *New York*, but to be just as fast. The *New York's* speed record is twenty-one knots. The *Olympia's* is about 21.6 knots. As a fighting-machine she is by no means equal to the *New York*, but she will be more effective as a commerce destroyer because she is faster. The *New York* will, therefore, remain the "best all-around" vessel in the new navy until probably the *Brooklyn*, building on similar lines and with similar purposes, shall get a place on the navy roster.

The reason for the success of the *Olympia* is not hard to find. It is a success second only to that of the astonishing results of the *Columbia's* work. The plain truth is that the engines of each ship are exactly alike, bolt for bolt, tube for tube, valve for valve, wheel for wheel, and so on. The *Columbia* has three of these engines, one for each screw, and the *Olympia* has two of these engines, one for each screw. The *Columbia's* engines propel a mass of about seven thousand five hundred tons through the water, and those of the *Olympia* propel a mass of about six thousand tons. It does not follow that the *Olympia* has done better work, because in the matter of speed in sea-going craft every quarter knot above a certain figure is like the proverbial inch on the end of a man's nose. The *Columbia* exceeded the requirements of her contract by 1.8 knots, and the *Olympia* has exceeded hers by 1.6 knots. There will be a difference of \$50,000 in the premiums won by the vessels in favor of the *Columbia*, the latter earning \$350,000 prize money, and the *Olympia* earning \$300,000.

Taken together, the performances of these two vessels will make more notable than ever our increasing naval powers, and cause shipbuilders in other lands to stare in amazement at the astonishing rapidity of our growth in naval affairs.

## The Manchester Canal.

WE give elsewhere illustrations of the Manchester Ship Canal, one of the greatest engineering feats of the age, which was opened to commerce on the first of the month. By the construction of this canal Manchester, which is situated thirty-five miles from the seaboard, is transformed into a seaport, and thus comes into commercial relations with the world, making it a rival to Liverpool, and giving it advantages which must contribute immensely to its prosperity.

The canal, which has been in course of construction since 1887, is superior in both width and depth to the Suez Canal, and has cost the immense sum of \$75,000,000. Its locks are capacious enough for nearly the largest ocean steamers. Some of them have a length of six hundred feet. The minimum depth of the canal is 26 feet, and the average width, at water level, is 172 feet.

Works and jetties are being constructed along the banks, and it is probable that before many years have elapsed the canal itself will be one long lock. Vessels are already loaded and unloaded at the wharves of towns along the route, and a large business is being done.

One of the most difficult of the engineering feats connected with this great work was the deviation of the railways. This was effected at a cost of \$15,000,000. The railway viaducts are of a standard elevation of seventy-five feet. The wood bridges are all constructed on the hydraulic principle, and though of immense weight, they revolve on their pivots with the greatest ease. At one point it was necessary to carry the Bridgewater Canal over the ship canal, and this was done by means of a steel aqueduct two hundred and thirty-five feet long, six feet deep, and nineteen feet wide, and weighing one thousand nine hundred tons.

Manchester is the centre of one of the most populous industrial and commercial districts of the world. The city and its suburbs have a population of over 3,000,000. Within a radius of eighty miles there are 180 towns, the total population of which, and of the adjacent districts, is nearly 8,000,000. The manufacturing importance of Manchester is well known. It has 18,000,000 cotton-spindles, which will hereafter

receive their cotton direct from the United States, at a saving of \$1.50 a ton in freight and handling. Like saving will be effected in all importations of breadstuffs. Manchester has some five miles of quay, and 150 acres of docks for the handling of grain, cotton, and other articles of commerce. Over 180 steamship companies, controlling 1,000 ocean steamers, have entered into an agreement to make immediate use of the new canal and its docks. The canal will be used day and night, being lighted along its entire length by electricity.

It is easy to see that this immense undertaking, already successfully in operation, must exercise a most important influence on the future trade and prosperity of the district which it places in direct communication with the outside world.

## Relief Work in Chicago.

WITH the other large cities of the country Chicago has felt the prevailing business depression. Of the five hundred thousand people earning subsistence by some kind of occupation, it is estimated that seventy-five thousand were idle on the first of December last, and many more have been laid off since that time. With the first advent of severe cold weather hundreds of men applied to the city for food and shelter. Thousands of men were starving, and how many women were suffering no one could tell. The emergency was promptly and bravely met. Free kitchens were promptly opened, and the hungry were invited to step in and be filled. The city owned a long, one-story frame building upon the Lake Front at the foot of Randolph Street, and ex-President Higinbotham, of the World's Fair, and Robert Greer, a well-known Chicago restaurant man, applied for its use, and organized the Lakeside Free Kitchen, appealing to business men for support. The building was handed over, and the charitable people of the city responded to the call, this being but one of three or four similar enterprises in different parts of the city. The building was quickly fitted up, and opened December 17th. On that day three thousand and six meals were served, the number rapidly increasing to over five thousand. The fare consisted of a bowl of coffee with milk and sugar, and four ounces of bread, for breakfast; for dinner a hearty stew of fresh beef and vegetables with bread scraps left over from breakfast, besides a ration of bread; and supper the same as breakfast (at a cost of 2.05 cents per meal, all contributions figured in at cash value). The managers were not blind to the fact that they were bestowing an indiscriminate charity, and while they were busy giving food they were at the same time discussing plans for providing work. But the work was not yet ready, and rather than let the men go hungry it was decided to give food to all who came. The same plan was followed at the other soup-houses and bread-distributing offices.

But meanwhile the Relief Association had arranged a plan. The streets of the city were in a deplorable condition. Why not clean them? The city gave consent, but assumed no responsibility. The Relief Association became a street-cleaning department for the benefit of the poor and the city. The Scriptural rule was adopted: "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." Applicants were sent, not to the tables, but to the street gangs, where they were provided with proper implements and set to work under bosses, many of whom were selected "from the ranks." Three hours' work entitled each man to a ticket which got him supper, lodging, and breakfast. Overtime was credited at the rate of ten cents an hour, payable in tickets which were receivable for clothing, groceries, and laundry—the latter no insignificant item. The noonday dinner was cut off, except in a few cases where the applicants seemed to be in immediate need. The Lakeside Kitchen was designed to benefit only such able-bodied men as were fit and willing to work. Cripples and helpless men were sent elsewhere.

The result of the "work-for-bread" rule was quickly shown. The professional tramps shortly disappeared. December 20th, the number of meals given at the Lakeside Kitchen was 5,292, as many as 623 being put through in thirty minutes. The next day, under the work order, the number fell to 2,719, and the day following to 1,162. This, however, under the two-meal system does not indicate as great diminution in the number fed as would at first appear. The places of the idle and shiftless men were soon taken by men who were willing to work for their food and anxious to secure the chance of a steady job through the employment bureau established by the Relief Association. The number of bona-fide unemployed was but little diminished, as shown by the figures of January 4th, when 928 breakfasts were served, 121 noon

lunches, and 1,252 suppers; total of 2,301. The efforts of the Relief Association are now being devoted toward finding work for the unemployed. Business men and manufacturers are importuned to keep on as many men as they possibly can, and work is hunted up outside the city, on farms, logging camps, railroads, etc.

Such is the work of the Chicago Lakeside Free Kitchen. First, to feed the hungry; then to offer work to all and to feed only those who would work. The actual cost is slight, and the results are threefold: alleviation of distress, the weeding out of the tramps, and the cleaning of the streets. J. T. B.

## Brokerage in Railway Tickets.

THERE is no business that does not attract dishonest adventurers. Banks, commission-houses, hotels, railway companies, and indeed all branches of trade and every profession suffer more or less from the depredations of the free lances. But he who says that banking is disreputable because there have been dishonest bankers, or he who says that trade is corrupt because there have been merchants who cheated, generalizes in a way at once silly and unfair. The great bulk of the business done in the world is not only honestly conducted but conducted according to the highest principles of honor. Indeed no business could last long and thrive unless it was entirely fair and above board.

Take the brokerage in railway tickets, for instance. There are those without knowledge of this business who believe that there is something shady about it. There could be no greater mistake. It is entirely fair and legitimate, and the great majority of the men engaged in it are endeavoring all the while to raise its ethical standard. Since the business was first started in Pittsburg more than twenty years ago by Mr. Frederick Knowland, now the freight agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and previously for many years the general agent in the East of the Union Pacific, it has grown to such proportions that there is not a city of any importance in America in which there is not a ticket-broker, and in many there are several. These brokers, in order to protect themselves in their business, to secure uniformity of business methods, and to raise the business standard, formed a voluntary association some fifteen years ago. This association in its membership represents a larger territory than any other in America.

The growth and the extension of the business is due to the fact that the brokers serve a very useful purpose, giving to the unprejudiced among the traveling public the advantage of skillful experience in the choice of routes, and in nine times out of ten a saving in the cost of tickets ranging all the way from ten to fifty per cent. Their intervention in the interests of the traveling public, apart from the saving in the purchase of tickets, makes it unnecessary to employ couriers, as is the custom in Europe. The ticket-broker can do for a traveler all that a courier could do, and more, for the broker has a training that not one courier in a thousand can obtain. And these advantages are secured without extra outlay, but, on the contrary, the traveler saves money in a most satisfactory way.

The business of brokerage in railway and steamship tickets was started in New York by Mr. Gustav G. Lansing, of 397 Broadway, in 1874, and it has flourished until now to the satisfaction of Mr. Lansing and also to his customers. His relationship with the railway and steamship companies is direct and cordial, and he is therefore able to present to the inspection of patrons a large variety of routes of travel at rates lower than the traveler could personally obtain directly from the companies. It must not be understood that the tickets Mr. Lansing sells are those purchased from other travelers who had used only parts of their tickets. He does buy and sell such tickets, but this kind of barter only represents one-half of one per cent. of the entire business. The bulk of the tickets have been purchased by the broker directly from the railway and steamship companies issuing them.

Here is what has been said of Mr. Lansing's method of giving information without trouble:

"You may sit in this office and consider at your leisure and convenience all the advantages and disadvantages of the numerous routes of travel leading to your destination, and you will be aided in your choice and decision by the absolutely accurate and reliable results of a perfected system of gathering information. Thus you obviate the inconvenience and loss of time incidental to a personal visit to the office of each line. Here you can make arrangements for palace- and tourist-car accommodations, the transfer and checking of baggage through to destination, and a hundred other incidentals usually forgotten in the rush at depot or wharf, yet essential to your comfort and pleasure."

These few remarks have been made in justice to a business that has been held by some in undeserved disesteem, and because the knowledge may be of advantage to the traveling public.

P. P.

## FACE STUDIES BY STILETTO

Any applicant sending us 50 cents will be entitled to a short reading of character from a specimen of handwriting, to be sent by mail, and the monthly edition of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY for six months, or the regular weekly edition for five weeks. \$1.00, to a minute and circumstantial reading of character, by mail, and the monthly edition of the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY for one year, or the weekly edition for three months. \$4.00, to a character reading from any photograph desired, by mail, such readings to be considered as strictly confidential and photograph to be returned, and the full weekly edition of the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY for one year.

## Thomas C. Platt.



THOMAS C. PLATT.

SURTLETT and diplomatic, patient persistence are the leading traits in this countenance. By its formation the brow and upper portion of the head declare the brain within to be keen, nimble, cunning in its cleverness, and possessed of intuitions that, in spite of a completely masculine and somewhat material temperament, are almost feminine in their alert perceptivity. The intellect is of the order frequently and deservedly termed dangerous, as its power is easily underestimated, its subtlety is most difficult to gauge, and its motives impossible to penetrate. The eyebrows, not only by their position and distinct outline, indicate an uncommon degree of concentrative power, but, long and drawn down at the outer ends to meet an overhang below, they speak patient effort, persistence, and an unlimited capacity for prolonged and skillful calculation. The gaze of the eyes is veiled, and while their meaning is turned inward they are still deeply expressive of reticence. The nose suggests an individuality that, while distinct, is not aggressive and not bluntly and openly forcible. This character is at its best when dealing with intricate mental calculations and problems impossible to a more simple nature. The character itself is most intricate, its methods are well concealed, its aims are deeply involved in self-interests, its basis is material. But the mind is rapid and clear, it knows itself, and the will, steel-like, flexible, but tenacious, guides and dominates the whole, and imposes its desires upon others with merciless resolution and skillful tact.

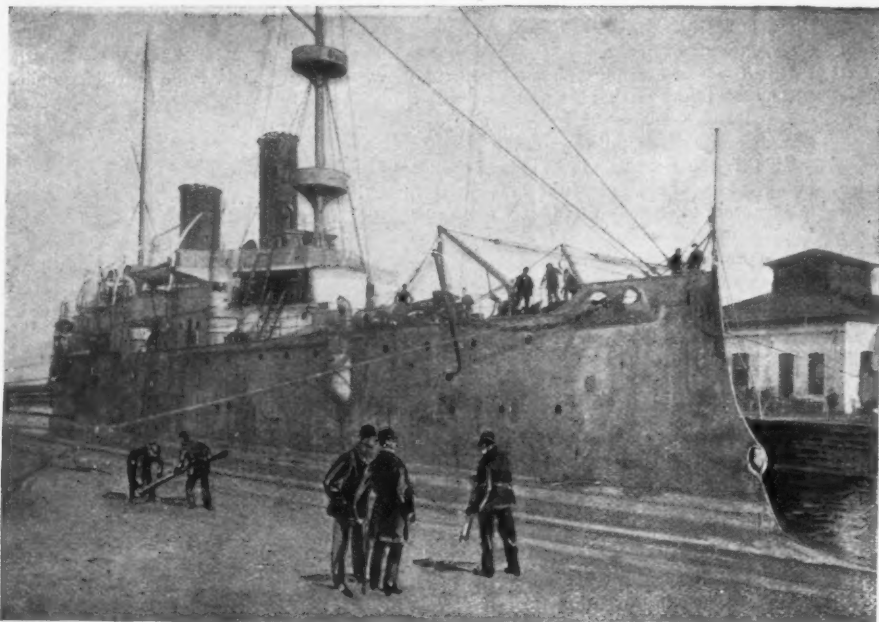
## Richard Croker.



RICHARD CROKER.

A FACE expressive of downright determination, outspoken courage, and a total disinclination to diplomatic or insinuating methods. The forehead suggests a solid and stable rather than brilliant mind, and is ambitious and enterprising; the eyebrows are eloquent of direct thought, deliberate reasoning, blunt and strong mental methods, and a complete inaptitude for intricate schemes and misleading comedy. The gaze of the eyes is bold and direct, and in their depths is defiance. The truth of this character lies on the surface; it might offend by a touch of crudeness, but never by the development of unsuspected and underground mental by-ways. A strong and self-relying individuality is visible in the nose, which also testifies to intellectual solidity, and whose nostrils are expanded with the self-belief of the war-horse who courts the fray confident in his strength and courage. The mouth, firmly set, with lips close pressed, speaks tenacity, obstinacy, and relentlessness. The temperament is ardent, material, and completely virile; it is held in hand by a will of uncompromising force, prompt in its decisions, unwavering in its intentions, and merciless in their execution.





THE NEW NAVY—THE ARMORED CRUISER "OLYMPIA," WHICH DEVELOPED A SPEED OF 21.6 KNOTS ON HER RECENT TRIAL TRIP ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—[SEE PAGE 43.]

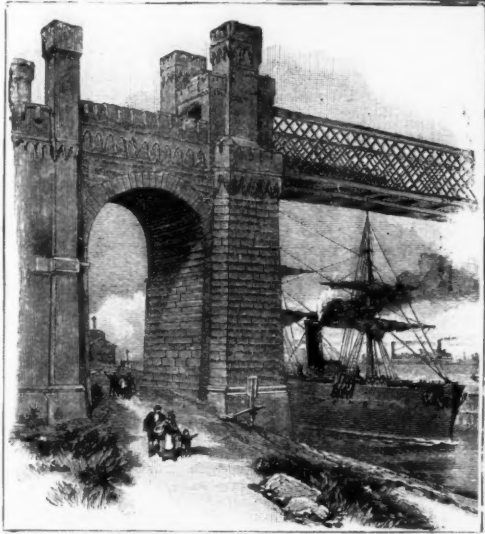
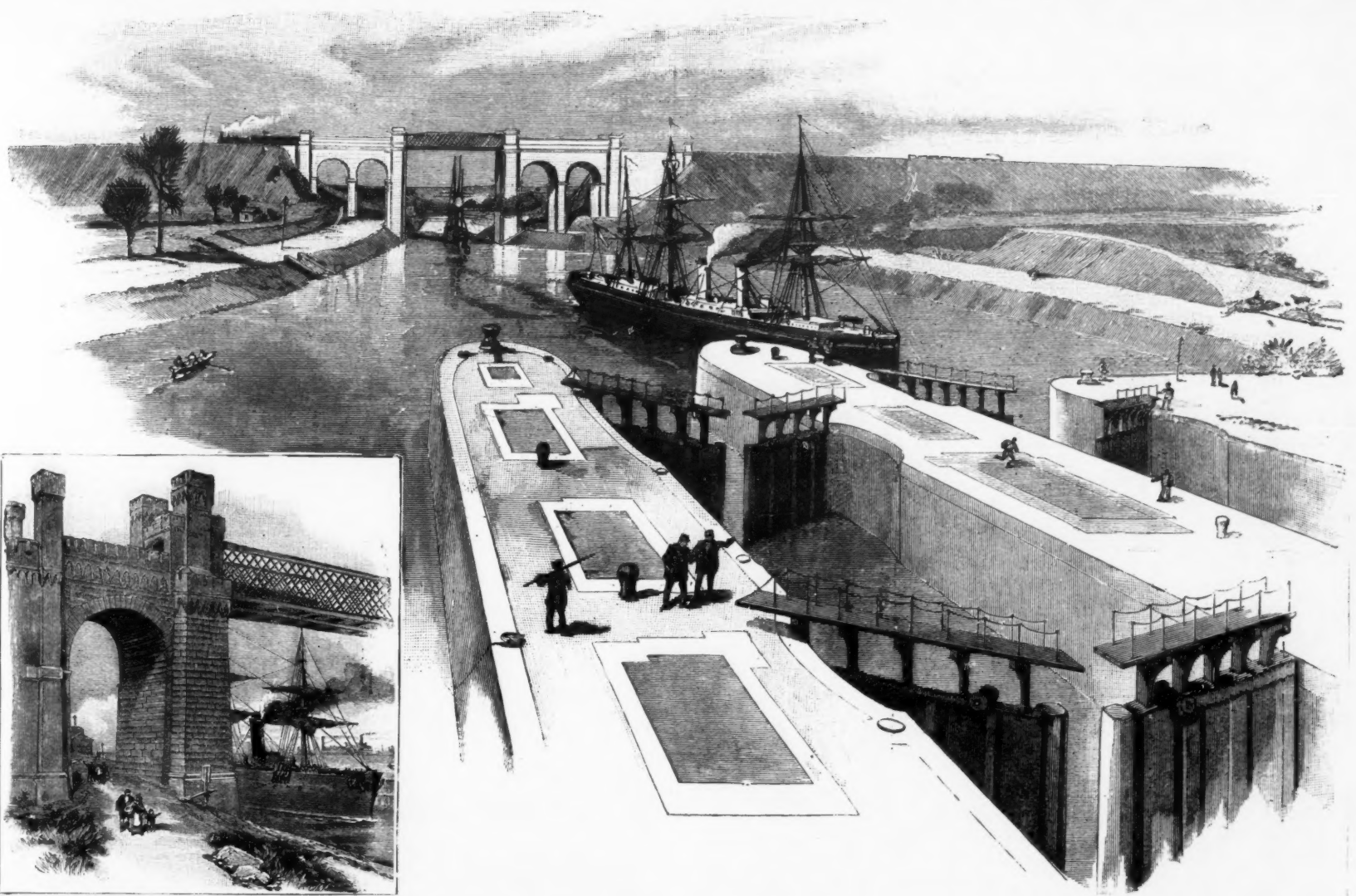
### Bear-hunting in the Rockies.

BEAR-HUNTING in the Rocky Mountains is not what it used to be before civilization had made its way to the heart of the continent and beyond. In the early days, even after the iron horse had penetrated the solitudes, hunting the grizzly was the most fascinating of sports; game was plenty, the hazards real, and the rewards almost always certain. But to the hunter who goes in quest of game of this sort now, the sport offers comparatively few excitements, with only moderate possibilities of success. The nature of the grizzly, however, has not been changed by the modification of the conditions which surround him, and when one is found he is quite certain to prove an ugly antagonist. He fights savagely, and is peculiar in this, that he never knows when he is vanquished. He differs from other bears, too, in the fact that he will go out of his way to attack a hunter, and the first view which the latter gets of him under such circumstances is seldom conducive to steadiness of nerve. Hunters who have faced both the grizzly and the lion testify that they invariably felt more comfortable in the presence of the latter than in that of the former. The writer recalls the story of a sportsman who sallied out from a camp in the Rockies, full of enthusiasm and big with expectation as to what he would do when a bear came within his reach. He found one suddenly and unexpectedly, seated on a rocky ledge, massive and grim. "I thought," said the hunter, "it was an elephant, and my frightened bronco, turning suddenly, landed me in camp before I had recovered from my fright." Mr. Dan Smith gives on this page a picture illustrative of a combat in the Rockies between one of these ferocious beasts and a brace of hunters, in which there does not seem to be much room for doubt as to the outcome.



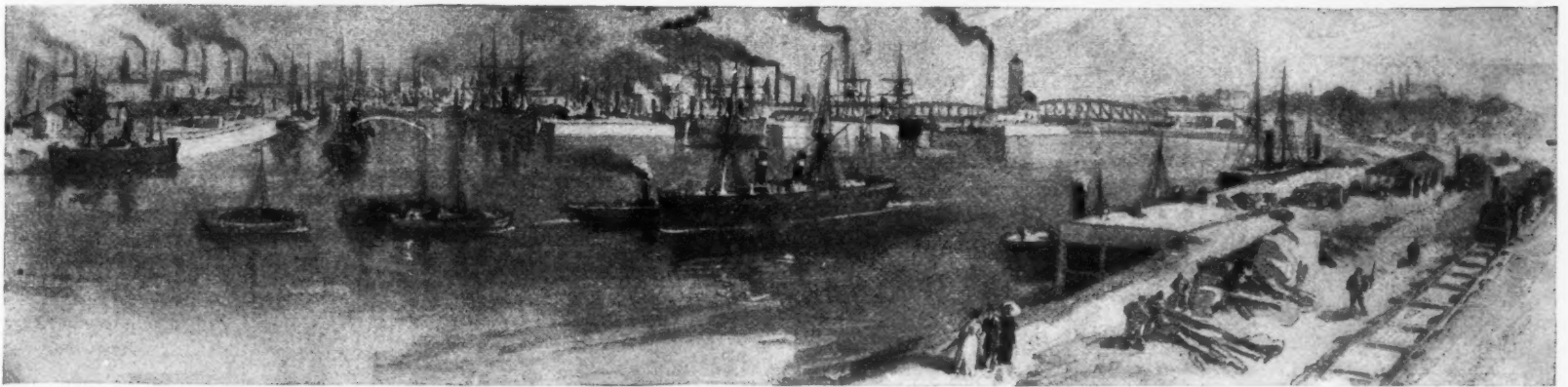
BEAR-HUNTING IN THE ROCKIES.—DRAWN BY DAN SMITH.





UNDER THE RUNCORN VIADUCT.

LOCKS AND RAILWAY VIADUCT AT IRLAM.



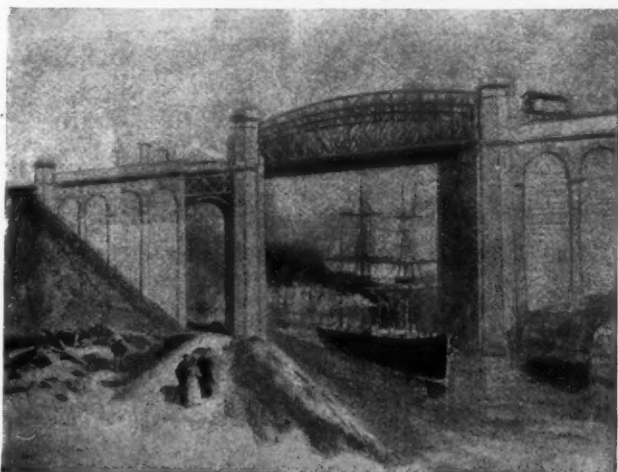
THE DOCKS AT MANCHESTER.



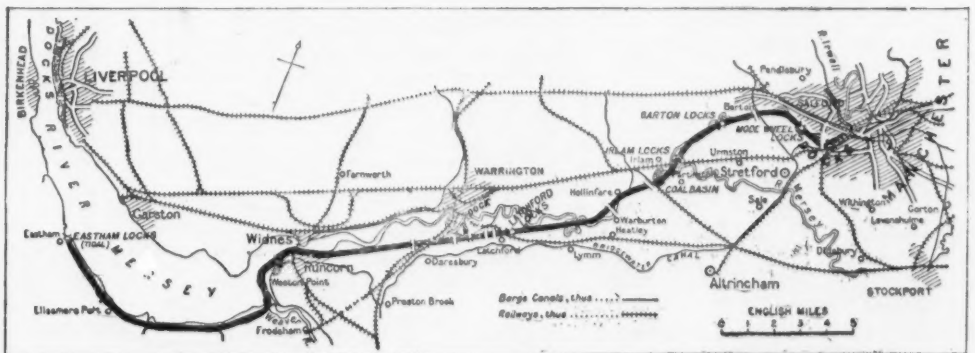
LOCKS AND ENTRANCE TO THE CANAL AT EASTHAM.



THE BARTON AQUEDUCT.



THE ACTON GRANGE VIADUCT OVER THE CANAL.



MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE TAKEN BY THE NEW WATER-WAY FROM EASTHAM, ON THE MERSEY, TO MANCHESTER.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL, RECENTLY OPENED, BY WHICH THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, THIRTY-FIVE MILES FROM THE SEA, IS MADE AN ATLANTIC SEAPORT.—[SEE PAGE 43.]



## "Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with Unsightly skin diseases. Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls? It means isolation, seclusion. It is a bar to social and business success. Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when Doctors fail, Standard remedies fail, And nostrums prove worse than useless? Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve. It is an easy matter to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

**CUTICURA**  
Has earned the right to be called the Skin Specific—  
Because for years it has met with most remarkable success.  
There are cases that it cannot cure, but they are few indeed.  
It is no long-drawn-out expensive experiment.  
25c. invested in a cake of CUTICURA SOAP Will prove more convincing than a page of advertisement.  
In short, CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS. And its cures are simply marvelous. Now is the time To take CUTICURA. CURES made in WINTER Are permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.



### A "Slight Cold."

COUGH, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, if neglected, frequently results in an incurable Lung Disease, or chronic Throat Trouble. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give prompt and effective relief.

GEORGE WASHINGTON took great delight in drinking Marie Brizard & Roger Anisette with General Lafayette at his home in Mt. Vernon. For sale everywhere. T. W. STEMMER, Union Square, New York.

LADIES take Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters when low-spirited. It brightens them up.

### SUNDAY TRIPS TO BE DISCONTINUED.

THE Sunday service of the Fall River Line steamers has been discontinued for the winter months. Ample provision on that day will be afforded passengers between New York and Boston on the 5 P.M. "Gilt Edge" and 12 o'clock midnight Shore Line trains.

### ILL-TEMPERED BABIES

are not desirable in any home. Insufficient nourishment naturally produces ill-temper. Guard against the annoyance of fretful children by feeding nutritious and digestible food. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the most perfect and successful of all infant foods.

### Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world; twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## WE CANNOT SPARE

healthy flesh—nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that's in food, the fat-forming element.

## Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

### A FATAL OBJECTION.

"I CAN'T understand why you engaged yourself to Arthur Hally, who possesses neither good looks nor fortune, when you had your pick of half a dozen rich and handsome fellows."

"The others made me tired, Laura. Arthur was the only one of them who hadn't been to the fair."—Judge.

### JUST A REVERSAL.

DILLINGHAM—"What's the difference between a coiner at the mint and a cooper?"

Stillington—"Let's have it."

Dillingham—"One makes barrels of money and the other makes money of barrels."—Judge.

### HIS DISGUISE.

"ARE you going to the masquerade?"

"Yes; I shall assume the disguise of a college student."

"What are you going to wear?"

"Chrysanthemum hair and a foot-ball complexion."—Judge.

## Women full of Pains



Aches and weaknesses, find in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER instant and grateful relief. In ONE MINUTE it relieves aching sides and back, hip, kidney and uterine pains, strains and weaknesses, rheumatic, sciatic, sharp and nervous pains, coughs, colds and chest pains. Odorous with balsam, spice and pine, it is the sweetest, surest, safest and best plaster.

Price: 25c.; five, \$1.00. At all druggists or by mail. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.



## The Best Food

## For Children?

is worthy every parent's study; not only what they can eat, but what gives the most nourishment. No children are better, and most are worse, for eating lard-cooked food. If, however, their food is prepared with the healthful new vegetable shortening,

## COTTOLENE

instead of lard, they can eat freely of the best food without danger to the digestive organs. You can easily verify this by a fair trial of Cottolene.

Made only by  
The  
N.K. Fairbank  
Company,  
Chicago, Boston,  
New York, St.  
Louis, Montreal,  
Philadelphia,  
San Francisco.



### COOPER'S FLORAL DENTINE.



So popular with the Ladies for rendering their teeth pearly white. With the Gentlemen for Cleansing their teeth and perfuming the breath. It removes all traces of tobacco smoke. Is perfectly harmless and delicious to the taste. Sent by mail for 25 CENTS. At all dealers. Send 2-cent stamp for sample to

E. Cooper & Hardenburgh, Chemists, Kingston, N. Y.

## LIKE SUMMER ROSES

PURITY of person COMMANDS OUR RESPECT, and for this reason we seek to avoid PEOPLE OF BAD TASTE, because they are usually uncleanly. But what can be more lovely than a young girl, just budding into womanhood, whose every charm has been heightened by the use of

## Constantine's

## Persian Healing

## Pine Tar Soap?

This indispensable article for Toilet use Frees the Head from Dandruff; prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely gray; removes blotches and pimples from the skin; makes the teeth shine like pearls, and gives to the breath a sweetness which is as fascinating as the odor of

## SUMMER ROSES.

Remember this wonderful beautifier is the ORIGINAL PINE TAR SOAP.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

### Portable Parlor

## HEATERS

—AND—  
Marvelous

## FUEL

The only Fuel of its character in the Market.

Send for Catalogue.

U. S. FUEL CO., Ltd.,

19 Park Place,

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1888. NEW YORK.

## AGENTS

Wanted. Liberal Salary Paid. At home or to travel. Team furnished free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

### TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION



—do not take the cosmetics, paints and powders which injure the skin, but take the easiest way to gain a beautiful color and a wholesome skin. Health is the greatest beautifier. The means to beauty, comfort, and health for women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Dull eyes, sallow or wrinkled face, and those "feelings of weakness," have their rise in the derangements peculiar to women.

"Favorite Prescription" will build up, strengthen, and invigorate, every "run-down" or delicate woman by regulating and assisting all the natural functions. It also lessens pain. At some period in her life, a woman requires a general tonic and nerve, as well as a remedy adapted to her special needs. You can find no other remedy that's guaranteed. If the "Prescription" ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

When you've Catarrh, use Dr. Sage's Remedy.

## SIX FIRST PREMIUMS AWARDED AT

World's Fair

Columbian Exposition

TO THE WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.

ON

## HOME COMFORT

## STEEL RANGES

ETC., ETC.

STYLE No. 65.



THIS ILLUSTRATES THE PREMIUM RANGE RECEIVING THE HIGHEST AWARDS OVER ALL OTHERS EXHIBITED.

Made of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL PLATE and will LAST A LIFETIME if properly used.

Sold ONLY BY OUR TRAVELING SALESMEN FROM OUR OWN WAGONS throughout CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

SOLD TO JANUARY 1st, 1893, 258,460.

MADE ONLY BY WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.

FACTORIES: ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A. and TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Founded 1864. Paid up Capital, \$1,000,000.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

"Home Comfort" Steel Hot-Air Furnaces

LADY WANTED at home, to assist in preparing addresses, also other writing and easy office work. \$10 to \$20 per week entire year. If convenient enclose stamp. WOMAN'S CO-OPERATIVE TOILET CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS. (Inc.)



Absolutely free from malaria and unsurpassed for healthfulness generally, as testified to by physicians, with air heavily charged with ozone—nature's greatest boon to the health-seeker—with scenic attractions, marine and landscape, unrivaled, Old Point Comfort is the winter resort par excellence of the Atlantic coast, while its world-famous Hygeia Hotel, with its improved and now perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements, the unquestioned purity of its drinking water, unsurpassed cuisine, embracing every variety of land and sea foods, its refined clientele, added to the charm of resident garrison life, its abundant musical features and dancing, constitute a variety of attractions seldom offered at any resort. F. N. PIKE, Manager.

### D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.

For Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; athletes or invalid. Complete gymnasium; takes 6 in. floor room; new, scientific, durable, cheap. Indorsed by 100,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors, and others now using it. Illustrated circular, 40 engravings, free. Chas. Jordan, Chicago Agent, 269 Dearborn St. Scientific Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 E. 14th St., New York.

## LADIES!! Why Drink Poor Teas?

When you can get the Best at Cargo prices in any Quantity. Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, Cook Books and all kinds of premiums given to Club Agents. Good Income made by getting orders for our celebrated goods. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO. P.O. Box 269, 31 and 33 Vesey St., N. Y.



## Your Family

should be provided with the well-known emergency medicine,

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

The best remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Prompt to act,

## Sure to Cure

GRAND CENTRAL STATION in the centre of New York City.  
The Hudson River for one hundred and fifty miles.  
The beautiful Mohawk Valley, in which are some of the finest landscapes in America.  
Niagara Falls, the world's greatest cataract.  
The Adirondack Mountains, "the Nation's pleasure-ground and Sanitarium."  
The Empire State Express, the fastest train in the world.  
The Thousand Islands, the fisherman's paradise.  
The New York and Chicago Limited, the most luxurious train in the world.  
Are a few of the many attractions offered the public by the  
NEW YORK CENTRAL,  
"America's Greatest Railroad"

THIS  
WILL  
CURE  
YOU

## BURNHAM'S BEEF WINE & IRON

PRICE 50c. pint. Let those who have pale faces try it. It is a GREAT RESTORATIVE TONIC that acts upon the blood immediately.  
Be Sure You Get BURNHAM'S. Our formula is a secret. No other is "just as good." All grocers sell it.  
Six 1/2 pint bottles expressed for \$1.50. Send stamps for book—"Household Hints."  
E. S. BURNHAM CO., 120 Gansevoort St., N. Y.

## BOKER'S BITTERS

THE OLDEST AND BEST OF ALL  
**Stomach Bitters,**  
AND AS FINE A CORDIAL AS EVER MADE. TO BE HAD IN QUARTS AND PINTS.  
L. FUNK, JR., Sole Manuf'r & Prop'r,  
78 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON.  
THE LANGHAM, Portland Place. Unrivalled situation at top of Regent Street. A favorite hotel with Americans. Lighted by electricity; excellent table d'hôte.

## OPIUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured.  
DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.  
\$10.50 Buy the Oxford Improved SINGER Sewing Machine, with a complete set of attachments and guaranteed for 10 years. Shipped anywhere on 30 days' trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded. Buy from factory, save dealers' and agents' profit. Write to-day for our LARGE FREE CATALOGUE.  
Oxford Mfg. Co., 342 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ESTERBROOK'S PENS

26 JOHN ST., N. Y. THE BEST MADE.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

## SAPOLIO

## A Prominent Manufacturer OF New England

writes:

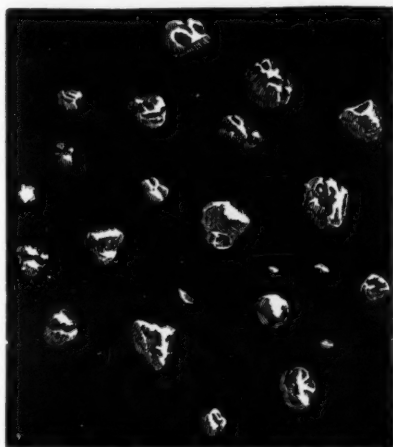
I suffered severely for four years from Stone in the Bladder, and tried many remedies and spent much money in my efforts to get cured, but without success. After becoming almost discouraged of ever recovering my usual health I heard of

## Buffalo Lithia Water.

began to take it, and in a short time had passed a large number of stones, about one-half of which I send your herewith. The largest ones were retained by different physicians hereabouts, as they said they were the largest stones they had ever seen passed. I can sincerely recommend Buffalo Lithia Water to fellow-sufferers, as the test I gave it was a most severe one.

RUFUS H. BRIGHAM.

Hudson, Mass., November 16th, 1893.



Above is exact representation of Calculi referred to in this statement. The largest ones are retained by physicians and cannot be shown here; one of them is described as being the size and shape of an almond.

Prominent physicians in every part of the United States prescribe Buffalo Lithia Water, and pronounce it of the greatest value in Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Diabetes, and Nervous Prostration. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond says it is better than any other lithia water.

Water in Cases of One Dozen Half-Gallon Bottles, \$5.00 F. O. B. at the Springs.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET SENT FREE.

THOMAS F. GOODE,  
PROPRIETOR.

Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

When you ask for CALISAYA LA RILLA, you need not fear imitations. Calisaya La Rilla is unlike any other. The bottle and label are especially designed to be original and characteristic. The Calisaya La Rilla itself is so superior and unique that it will be a long time before the substitutes will succeed in selling any of the "just as good" imitations. Calisaya La Rilla is new, is made by a scientific process, is the only standardized Calisaya. It is far superior to all the old-fashioned Elixirs of Calisaya.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Book free; pills 25c. At drugstores, or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER

## EPPS'S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

## COCOA

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

## Cheap Printing

25 PRESS prints cards &c. Circular press \$8. Small newspaper size \$44. Great money-maker and saver. All easy, printed rules. Write for catalogue, presses, type, paper, &c., to factory.  
Kelsey & Co., Meriden, Conn.

## CAN YOU MAKE A COST MARK?

It will take some time and trouble, but if you succeed you are SURE TO WIN A PRIZE.

A cost mark is a symbol, a word or number of words used by business houses to secretly inform their salesmen either the cost of certain articles or the lowest price the salesman may accept. Taking only such cost marks as consist of one or more words, we find it should consist of ten different letters, one for each number. Thus:

### CULMINATES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Now suppose an article I sell costs \$2.45; I put on the tag attached to it, cost UMI; if \$6.30, NUS; if 37 cents, LA; and so on. A good cost mark, therefore, should consist of ten letters, all different, forming a word or words easily remembered.

We offer

### CASH PRIZES

as follows for the best cost marks sent us:

1. For the best cost mark made according to the above description, \$50.00 Cash.
2. For the next best, \$10.00 Cash.
3. For the next best, \$10.00 worth of Books.
- 4 to 8. For the next five best, \$5.00 worth of Books.
- 9 to 18. For the next ten best, \$3.00 worth of Books.
- 19 to 28. For the first ten correct cost marks received, \$3.00 worth of Books.

For every correct cost mark sent us not winning one of the above prizes, a pretty leatherette purse and card case.

### Conditions of Contest:

1. Every cost mark must consist of ten letters, as described, and must be sent in a letter, marked on the envelope "Cost Mark Contest," The Whole Family, 196 Summer St., Boston.
2. Each contestant may send in only one cost mark, written on one side of the paper only. Contest closes March 1st, and cost marks received after that date will not be counted.
3. All books are to be selected from Estes & Lauriat's catalogue of their own publications, and the transportation on all prizes must be paid by recipient.
4. With your cost mark you must inclose 75 cents, postal note or money-order, to pay for a year's subscription to

### The Whole Family.

a beautiful illustrated monthly magazine, containing Exciting Stories by best authors, Popular Science, Household, Fashions, Woman's Work, Farm and Flowers, and many question contests with valuable prizes monthly. The Whole Family, 196 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

## Modene

Removes hair from the face, neck, arm, or any part of the person, without pain or injury to the skin.



WHEN you have in mind the placing of any line of advertising, correspond with me. I can save you money.

"PUBLICATIONS THAT PAY ADVERTISERS."—A book for advertisers, gives rates and other valuable information. Bound in cloth. By mail, \$1.00.

B. L. CRANS,  
(Room No. 4), No. 10 Spruce St., N. Y.



## AWARD FOR BEER.

## ANHEUSER-BUSCH

BREWING ASSOCIATION,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

SCORES THE HIGHEST POINTS.

The championship cup of the world for beer, for which not only all the great American brewers but those of the famous European brewing cities of Munich and Nuremberg were in keen competition, has been carried off by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, they having received the highest number of awards and scored the highest points.

They were especially commended for the absolute purity of their beer as a pure malt and hop product, without corn or corn products. This makes the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association the champion brewers of the world.

O. MEYER & CO., 104 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

## Films or Plates, Which?

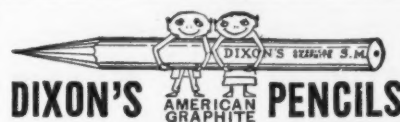
GET A KODAK; try both and decide for yourself. Seven kinds of Kodaks that use either. Of course films are lighter and more convenient than plates—they're just as good too—but,—just try for yourself.

OUR NEW FILM is rapid, is evenly coated, does not tear or frill and retains its sensitiveness as well as glass plates. We date every package and customers can thus make sure of getting film not over six months old when purchasing.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,

KODAKS  
\$6.00 to \$100.  
Catalogue free.

Rochester, N. Y.



Are unequalled for smooth, tough points. Samples worth double the money for 16c. Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J. Mention FRANK LEE'S WEEKLY.

## FLORIDA.

## ATLANTIC COAST LINE

TO

Charleston, Savannah, and all points in Florida and Cuba.

ONLY LINE RUNNING SOLID TRAINS FROM

New York and Eastern Cities to Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

Commencing Jan. 10, 1894, the

## NEW YORK AND FLORIDA SPECIAL

Composed of Palace Sleeping Cars, Dining Car, Observation and Library Car, will leave New York daily, except Sundays, at 12.10 Noon and reach St. Augustine next day in time for dinner.

NO EXTRA FARE CHARGED ON THIS TRAIN.

OTHER TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK 9.30 A. M. (ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT) AND 8.30 P. M., BOTH OF WHICH CARRY THROUGH SLEEPING CARS NEW YORK TO FLORIDA.

### EASTERN OFFICES:

229 Broadway, New York; 228 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Penn.; 601 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

### FAUTH'S GERMAN PILLS.

An absolute Cure for Weakness of Men. Sent by mail, sealed, for \$1. Pamphlet free. Agents wanted. Address THE OLIVER REMEDY CO., P. O. Box 573 F, Washington, D. C.

## CONSTIPATION CAUSE AND CURE.

Address, UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CO., Dept. A45, (Treatise mailed free.) 75 43d St., Chicago, Ill.





POINTED, BUT NOT POLITE.

HE—"I don't believe in Darwin's theory of man's descent from the monkey."  
SHE—"And yet it's awful hard not to believe in it, too, when one looks at some men."

### "Too Many Cooks

spoil the broth." Probably because they don't use

## Armour's Extract of BEEF

Armour's Extract enables a poor cook to rival the "creations" of the most celebrated chef. Our little Cook Book tells how to use Armour's Extract in Soups and Sauces—a different soup for each day in the month. We mail Cook Book free; send us your address.

Armour & Co., Chicago.

**TAMAR** A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for  
**INDIEN** Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.  
**GRILLON** E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris Sold by all Druggists.

## Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

For Cluny, Antique, Russian, Macramé and other Laces.

Sold by all respectable dealers throughout the country, on Spools and in Balls.

**LINEN FLOSS in SKEINS or BALLS.**

**THE BARBOUR BROTHERS COMPANY.**

NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Ask for BARBOUR'S.

## WALTER BAKER & CO.

**COCOA and CHOCOLATE**

Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas) World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:

BREAKFAST COCOA, PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER.

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.



A BETTER COCKTAIL AT HOME THAN IS SERVED OVER ANY BAR IN THE WORLD.

## The Club Cocktails

MANHATTAN, MARTINI, WHISKY, HOLLAND GIN, TOM GIN and VERMOUTH.

We guarantee these Cocktails to be made of absolutely pure and well matured liquors, and the mixing equal to the best cocktails served over any bar in the world; being compounded in accurate proportions, they will always be found of uniform quality, and, blending thoroughly, are superior to those mixed as wanted.

We prefer you should buy of your dealer. If he does not keep them we will send a selection of four bottles, prepaid, for \$6.00.

**G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.,** Sole Proprietors, 39 Broadway, N. Y., Hartford, Conn., and 20 Piccadilly, W. London, Eng.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

WE WANT YOU to distribute our cocktails, samples, etc., in your locality for our exclusive right of the advertisement. \$1 to \$5 per thousand. CASH PAID. No commission. Enclose stamp. DISTRIBUTING BUREAU, P.O. Box 1925, New York City.

# Lundborg's

*Are the Finest and most Popular Perfumes made.*

Among the favorites are Edenia, Goya Lily, Nada Rose, Alpine Violet and Swiss Lilac Perfumes, Violet Toilet Water and the Sachets.

### Don't pay money for Water!

A Solid Extract of Beef is more Economical than a liquid, for the reason that it is concentrated, and housekeepers will find it much cheaper to

BUY

## Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef,

a solid, concentrated extract, free from fat and gelatine or any foreign substance, and dissolve it themselves.

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